

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EDITOR'S FARM NOTES;

OR GLEANINGS AMONG PRACTICAL MEN.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—Last week we went out a few miles into what may be called the banner potato county of New-Jersey, if not of the whole country. Will some one give us the statistics as to the number of these raised in Monmouth? Just at this season, however, strawberries seem to be the chief product. We went down to Keyport, Tuesday P. M., (June 6,) on the steamboat John Hart—Capt. H. WHITLOCK—and having a little curiosity to find out the character and amount of produce coming from Keyport, we applied to the clerk of the boat, Mr. T. J. MURPHY, who very kindly copied for us from his receiving-book some of the principal items, which made up the morning's freight into this city. We added these together, and here is the summary:

Strawberries, 68,100 BASKETS; Gooseberries, 1500 quarts; Oysters, of large baskets, holding more than a bushel each, 711; Sheep, Lambs, and Calves, 64. This is only the quantity of these articles that came in the morning boat. Another boat which came up in the afternoon probably brought as much more, making the almost incredible number of 136,000 baskets of strawberries from a single port in one day. Add to these those coming from other parts of the county, and from Bergen and other places in New-Jersey, we think we are safe in saying that the New-York market received during last week 300,000 to 400,000 baskets of strawberries daily, and yet several times during the week the supply was quite unequal to the demand.

From Keyport we went to Middletown Point, where we met with friend MORFORD, of the *Standard*, and from him, and Mr. JACOB TEN EYCK, of Ten-Eyck's Hotel, we learned several interesting items in regard to Monmouth marls and Monmouth farming. We next visited the farm of Mr. JOHN S. WHITLOCK, some four miles or more from Keyport. This farm consists of 250 acres of rolling land. The general character of the soil is a sandy surface, clay sub-soil, with a compact bed of conglomerate stones not far below the surface. There are several beds of the green-sand marl on this farm which are invaluable.

Mr. WHITLOCK has some 25 acres of strawberries, mostly of the Early Virginia Scarlet variety. These are in several plots on different parts of the farm, generally on the more sandy and barren knolls. They are set out in April and September—the latter month is preferred—

in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, and the sets 12 to 16 inches from each other in the row. Two hoeings during the first spring is about all the care they receive. Some plots have been top-dressed with marl to good advantage. While we were there Mr. W. had 105 women and children picking strawberries, at about \$1 per hundred baskets, and he was sending some 9,000 to 10,000 baskets a day to New-York city. Mr. W. mentioned one plot of Scotch Runners which yielded 12,000 baskets per acre, 14 months after setting out. They were in rows five feet apart, and the plants set 16 inches from each other. The location was on the side of a hill near a small brook, and the soil quite moist. He put out in April a single plant—a Victoria—which gave 400 sets the next year, and the year after yielded 520 baskets for the market, besides those consumed in the family. Mr. W. has also two plots of Black Raspberries—called the Ohio ever-bearers, or monthly-bearers. Last year seven-eighths of an acre yielded \$350 worth of berries, and another plot, one-tenth of an acre, produced \$73 worth.

We visited the farm of JUDGE SPADER, six and a half miles south of Keyport. This is a beautiful location, somewhat elevated, and having a gentle southern inclination. The soil appears to be of excellent quality. Judge S. has experimented with guano, and after careful trials thinks it produces little benefit. He very highly esteems the blue-shell and green-sand marls, which are abundant in the vicinity. We noticed a field of wheat which strongly reminded us of some flourishing fields we have seen at the West. From present appearances the yield from this field will not be less than 30 bushels to the acre.

By the way we may remark, that grain dealers are already in the field, and they are offering to contract for the above crop, and others in the vicinity, at \$1 75 a bushel, the buyer to take it at the farm after harvest. If those who have been in the business for years are now making such offers as the above, we may infer that there is a fair prospect of continued high prices.

Adjoining the above farm is that of Mr. JOHN HERBERT, who cultivates 120 acres. He has full 20 acres of potatoes, which are the leading crop in this vicinity. Few other sections of the country have been so exempt from the disease, as most parts of Monmouth county.

Mr. HERBERT has two fields of potatoes side by side, which were planted at the same time. To one was applied a heavy coating of marl, and to the other a small quantity of marl, mixed with 200 lbs. per acre of guano and a little plaster. This mixture was put in the hill when planting. We observed that in the guanoed field, the potatoes are twice as large as in the

field receiving marl only. In the guanoed field are bulbs as large as walnuts, while the bulbs are not yet set in the marled field. Present appearances are that the earlier maturity of the crop will doubly repay the cost of the guano. The marled field may produce a heavier yield. We shall be glad to hear in reference to this. We advise experimental trials of guano upon early potatoes in this vicinity. Perhaps the union of marl and guano may give both bulk and early maturity to this crop.

In former trials Mr. H. has found that at the usual price of wheat, guano applied to that crop has just about paid for itself, that is when plowed in previous to sowing. That harrowed in or used as a top-dressing has not been so beneficial. Probably at present prices of grain, the use of guano would be quite profitable.

On the road from Middletown Point to Freehold, (near which all of the above-named gentlemen reside,) we noticed on the farm of Mr. TICE a plot of half an acre or more of grapes, which are grown almost without cultivation. Sod ground was turned over and the vines put out at 8 to 10 feet from each other, in rows about 10 feet apart. Along the rows at short intervals, branches, or tops of small trees are set up, the stumps of the side limbs being left for crotches. Across these, small poles are placed, so as to form along the rows a kind of rude fence, 7 or 8 feet high, upon which the vines run. Mr. T. tried the Isabella and did not succeed with it; but he has for seven or eight years been quite successful with a variety which he calls the "garden grape." These, he says, are smaller, but are hardier and earlier than the Isabella. They are quite sweet and bring a pretty good price in the market. We do not describe this method to recommend its adoption, but to show how simple means may sometimes be adopted. Mr. T. without any care or expense of cultivation, annually gets some hundreds of dollars worth of grapes. Last year a single vine yielded grapes that sold for \$30.

We design, as soon as we have opportunity, to continue our visits to other parts of this county, and especially to visit some of the best marl beds.

A RELIC OF OLD STYLE FARMING.

In a recent trip through Eastern Connecticut, we discovered by the road-side an old-fashioned plow. We had scarcely seen one for twenty years, and we should hardly have been taken more aback, had we seen the old bay horse we used to ride when a boy, grazing by its side. It was not laid by in that promiscuous collection of broken-down carts, harrows, boards, and pea brush, which form a striking feature about many a farm-house, but there it lay, with its

wooden mold-board and small wrought-iron nose, with the fresh dust of honorable toil upon them. That venerable implement was still in active service, turning up its three inches of soil, and preparing the way for a harvest of fifteen bushels of corn to the acre. It is, without doubt, the best plow its owner possesses, and he is very much afraid of turning up the yellow dirt upon his farm. He does not believe in those new-fangled cast-iron mold-boards. They are sure to break. He knows they can't help it.

Possibly some of our readers have the same prejudice against the sub-soil plow, and other improved farming tools. Why should a man be content to stir his ground five inches deep, when he can stir it twenty, and add largely to his harvest by so doing? Why should he use the scythe, and tax all his strength to cut an acre of grass in a morning, when with a mowing-machine, he can cut ten acres in the same time? Farmers should attend the fairs more, and travel more, to see what their brethren of the plow are doing. So ripe is the spirit of improvement, that every year shows striking changes in farm life. The man who stays at home for two years, falls decidedly in the back-ground.

EXPORT OF BRITISH STOCK.

WHAT THE ENGLISH SAY ABOUT IT.

THREE weeks since, we noticed the arrival of Dr. WATTS, and that Mr. WADDLE would follow him with the cattle, &c. In the *Mark Lane Express*, of May 15th, we find a description of these animals, which conveys some interesting information. It is from the Liverpool correspondent of that journal:

In accordance with my promise, I send you some further particulars of a valuable cargo of Short-horned cattle, Cotswold and South-down sheep, which left this port during the past week, in the "Bailey," for Philadelphia. The stock in question were those purchased by Dr. Watts and Mr. Waddle, the gentlemen I named in my former report as having made great search throughout the United Kingdom, they having visited most of the principle herds of England, Ireland, and Scotland, as agents for a spirited company in Clarke county, Ohio, United States. When we mention that amongst the cattle, which consisted of 10 Short-horned bulls and 20 cows and heifers, were animals that have cost 200 guineas, (\$1000,) several 150 guineas, (\$750,) and most of them averaging over 100 guineas, (\$500,) each, it may be readily inferred that ample funds were placed at their disposal; coupling with this the heavy personal expenses of those gentlemen, with freight, fittings, and food for the stock, each in itself an item of no small amount, some idea may be formed of the enterprise and spirit of our trans-atlantic brethren; and we may heartily wish them the reward which such patriotic conduct so richly deserves. Every facility was given us by those gentlemen for the inspection and particulars of the animals during their stay in Liverpool; several breeders also, some of them from a distance, came to view them; and we were happy to have their testimony in confirmation of our own. They were indeed a prime lot, and to collect such a work of no little difficulty. Dr. Watts paid a visit of the kind in the year 1852, and we learn that he was one of the original shareholders in the first Ohio company which imported largely from this country in the years 1834 and 1836, and that such stock have proved a great benefit to Kentucky, Ohio, and other western States, over the vast extent of which country we are told the produce of this valuable race of cattle (the "Short-horn") are widely spread, and that many of them are such as would do credit to the parent country. Amongst

those now shipped were 8 lots purchased at Mr. Wilkinson's sale at Lenton, many of them very superior specimens of the breed; three very promising animals from Mr. Fawks' herd, at Farnley Hall; a fine young white bull, called "Medalist," bred by Mr. Torr, of Aylesby, which attracted a good share of attention—this animal is closely allied to the blood of Mr. Booth, of Warlaby; Mr. Torr also sold them a bull, cow, and heifer; there were four good specimens from the herd of Mr. Ambler, of Watkinson Hall, Halifax, besides others bred from the stock of Lord Feversham, Sir T. Cartwright, Messrs. Birchall, Clarke, Dudding, Mitchell, and Wood, all English breeders; three splendid bulls, purchased at the Royal Dublin Show, (two of them winners of the first prize in their classes,) which were bred by Messrs. Farral, Lee, Norman, and Topham; there were also several promising yearling heifers from the herds of Messrs. Barnes and Chaloner, celebrated breeders of Short-horns in the Sister Isle. The Cotswold sheep were from the celebrated flock of Mr. Hewer, of Northleach, and the South-downs from that of Mr. Webb's, of Babraham. Messrs. Haukin & Co. also shipped a valuable lot the previous week; their cattle were mostly purchased in the North Riding of Yorkshire and the county of Durham; the sheep were from the same breeders as above. I regret I had not an opportunity of seeing this shipment, being absent from Liverpool at the time; but I learn, from a friend residing near here, interested in such matters, that they were a useful lot of stock, about the same quantity as those of Messrs. Watts and Waddle; they are also for a company in the western States of America, and for which good prices were paid. I hope these continuous exports of our best stock, may induce our farmers and breeders to pay greater attention to the rearing of the most improved breeds of cattle as such a demand holds out every encouragement for them to do so.

MANURE DRAININGS.

A WRITER in the *New-England Farmer*, makes the following correct reference to a subject of prime importance: "Millions of dollars are lost every year by want of care and skill in properly collecting and using the drainings from manure heaps. Much, very much has been written on this subject during the last ten years, and yet not one farmer in one hundred has taken any particular pains to save his liquid manure. Instead of aiming to preserve the barn-yard wash, we hesitate not to say, three farmers out of four, have taken particular pains to get rid of or waste it, by placing their yards upon sloping ground, or by ditching them so as to convey the wash into the road or into a brook, or some low spot where it is not at all needed."

The *Germantown Telegraph* found the above "correct" remarks in the *N. E. Farmer*. Where did the *N. E. Farmer* find them? We do not know, but this we do know, that in our paper for Nov. 16, precisely the same words formed the first sentences of a column under the heading MANURE DRAININGS.

A TRIP TO THE COUNTRY.

WE find in the *Independent* the following sketch from the pen of our fair contributor, MRS. NIE MYRTLE. It describes a visit to the farm residence of another of our esteemed correspondents, ANNE HOPE, one of whose interesting articles may be found in another column. It may please our lady readers to be informed that ANNE HOPE writes from experience, for she is herself daily surrounded with the cares of a farm-house. But we hope on another occasion to refer again to her farm labors. In a former number we had the pleasure of presenting our

readers with a sketch from the pen of LUCY GLENDON, and we hope to hear from her again.

FOR MY LITTLE READERS.

How I wish I could take with me some of those little boys and girls who have been pent up in the dusty city all winter, and have no hope of taking a trip to the country during all the long summer. But as this is impossible, I will tell them about my trip, as well as I can.

It is no matter what I saw by the way, for I came in the cars, and so fast that I could see nothing; but they set me down on the borders of the beautiful Passaic, where, by a narrow path-way through a pleasant grove, I wound my way to a little gothic cottage, already embowered in roses and running vines. Every little while on my way I stopped to exclaim, How beautiful, oh! how beautiful! for it seemed to me like fairy-land, and I felt as if I were just set free, after being for six months a prisoner.

The little hills sloping gently down to the river had already put on their summer robes, the birds were singing in all the tree-tops, and the woodman's axe and the plowman's song were echoing through the valley.

As we came near the cottage there ran a big black dog, wagging his tail, to welcome us. His name was Ben; I wonder if any of you can tell for whom he was named. He looked almost frightful; but his good-natured bark assured us that he was only a "terror to evil-doers." When we were a little nearer, a little bit of a dog, whose name was Tanti—what a funny name!—came tripping along, and with him two or three little children, Johnny, and Mary, and Eddy, all looking so healthy and rosy, and all so happy to see their mamma, who had been gone all day, and had now come home with a friend. It was a sight to do one good to see their cheeks, so brown and so hard you might almost crack a nut on them, because they had never breathed any but fresh country air, and had plenty of good fresh milk to eat.

How fresh and warm, too, were their hearts! Real country boys and girls they were, in coats, and jackets, and frocks that would not be harmed by playing on the green-sward or in the sand-bank, and yet as truly polite and gentle in their manners as any little boys and girls I ever saw in a city drawing-room.

Oh! how different were the sounds which awoke me in the morning, from the rattle and clang upon the city pavements. It was a long time since I had been awakened by the voices of birds, and children, and the lowing kine; and many hours before "the great city had waked up," I was rambling over the fields and by the river-side, with merry little ones prattling around me, and music in abundance; far better than that for which I had paid many dollars in the grand hall of the Metropolitan.

"Oh! come and see my rabbits," says Eddy, and leads me through a little gate, where there is a pretty sight indeed—eight little rabbits in a pen—some of them brown, and some of them white, with long ears, and pink eyes, and robes of down. But before I have scarcely counted them, Johnny is calling me to see his chickens, and I am taken into another department, arranged with great regard to the comfort of Madam Hen, and her wonderful progeny. Suspended from the roof, and all around the walls, are clean-looking straw nests, with white fresh eggs in each, and in some of them the mother is patiently waiting for the "peep, peep," which shall announce that her little ones have opened their eyes to the light, and are ready for their breakfast.

I remember well when it was my delight to feed the chickens with the dough I had stirred, of meal and water, and fill their pans with drink, and how I loved to watch their little bills as they dipped them in and then held up their heads that it might run down their little throats; and now I enjoyed it all over again with these little boys, who were full of enthusiasm for all the objects of their care, and were laying up a store of practical knowledge which would

be of use to them some day, and also laying up a store of pleasant associations, which would be like oases in the dull desert of toil through which they would some day have to pass.

Then I must go and see Molly the milk-maid milk the great, white, mooly cow, who stands patiently chewing her cud. How rich the new milk looks, foaming almost to the top of the pail. A little way off are the ducks waddling down to the water, saying qua, qua, qua; and the geese, with their yellow goslings, how proud and stately they march along! All the little boys and girls have something which they call their own, and which it is their duty to provide for; and thus they learn to think for others, and to plan and fit themselves for the great business of life.

I remember one morning in the city, the little girl where I was staying came running in, her cheeks glowing with delight, to tell us there was a little flower on the grass-plot in the front yard. We went to see, and behold there was one solitary dandelion opening its golden petals to the sun, and the grass-plot was scarcely larger than her apron! What would be her ecstasy could she see this whole hill-side one mass of dandelions and violets already in full bloom! and this big pear-tree, almost as large as an elm, covered with blossoms; the willows with their golden tassels, gracefully drooping over the water; the peach, and apple, and apricot sending forth the rich fragrance of their many-tinted buds, and all the hills and valleys beautiful with their variegated hues! How I wish I could transfer a whole troop of those little folks who are driving their hoops upon the side-walk, for one day to this pleasant spot, for it would brighten all their life-time.

They have all learnt to repeat,

"How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day
From every opening flower."

But here they should see a thousand bees already at work from morn till night, building their cells, and "neatly spreading their wax." The birds, too, are just as busy gathering sticks, and picking the bits of dry grass and moss to make their nests, and here and there among the branches and trellised vines may be seen a wren, or robin, or yellow-bird, industrious as the bees, all the day long, preparing a soft bed for the little nestlings, who will soon be hopping among the boughs, and add their low, chirping notes to the rich chorus of the morning warblers.

The butterflies, too, have come, and are fluttering to and fro with their painted wings gleaming in the sunshine; and far away on the waters I see a little boat, with the oars dipping gracefully among the ripples, whose gilded crests look like myriads of stars sending forth their flickering rays.

God has indeed given us a beautiful world; the air, the ocean, earth, and sea are full of beauty; it is only the sin of those to whom he gave it, that has marred its loveliness. Oh! that the little children who are now so full of life, and joy, and happiness, could grow up without the dark sin, the corroding passions which make them a blight upon so fair a scene. A very deep interest do I feel in those who are every week expecting me to tell them a story. I feel as if I were really talking with them. I wander in my mind all around among their pleasant homes, and see their rosy cheeks, and some whose cheeks are not rosy, because they need to run and play in just such a place as this; and I doubt not, if I were to come and see them, especially those who live in the country, they would make me as happy as these little boys and girls have made me, showing me all their ducks, and chickens, and rabbits. Oh! what a nice time we would have! I cannot come to see you all; but I hope the letters I write will make you better love all that is good, and pure, and holy; and if we should never meet in this world, may we meet in one which is far more beautiful, which God has prepared for those who love him, and who put their trust

in the Saviour, whom he sent to wash with his blood our sinful hearts, and fit us to dwell with him forever.

A COUNTRY HOME.

Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
And a seat by the farmer's wood fireside,
Where the fire burns bright,
On a frosty night,
When the jest and the song, and laugh are free,
Oh! the farmer's home is the home for me,

Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
When the earth comes out as a blushing bride,
With her birds and flowers,
In the bright spring hours,
Her bridal songs ringing from fresh-leaved trees,
And melody floats on the perfumed breeze.

In summer, a seat in a shady nook,
And close by the side of a cooling brook,
Where the violet grows,
Or the pale swamp rose,
Fainting and sick, 'neath the sun's scorching beam
Dips her fair petals in the cooling stream.

Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
In the golden days of the farmer's pride,
When his barns are filled
From the fields he's tilled,
And he feels that his yearly task is done,
Smiling at winter, he beckons him on.

FARMER'S DAUGHTER, in *Tribune*.

THE POTATO A HEATHEN.

A CORRESPONDENT, more hurt than indignant, writes to us upon our recent disparagement of the potato—declaring it to be a household god which we have rudely thrown from his pedestal to set thereon the new idol of Hominy. This finding of a fictitious, yet plausible substitute for so genuine and valuable a staple of feed, will, he thinks, tend to lessen the interest in the growth and scientific study of it, and so diminish the prospect for the one indispensable dish on every table. We sit rebuked. Praised be potatoes for ever. But, in claiming any manner of *pious standing*—household godliness—for this vegetable, does our correspondent know that he errs, and that *the potato is a heathen*? Does he know that it has been battled against by the church, as an unworthy infidel? We must inform him that Scotland at one time made the growth of the potato illegal, *because it is not mentioned in the Bible!* In an article on the history of it, (which we saw some time since in the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*), this fact is stated among the hindrances to its introduction into Great Britain. It was first cultivated in the fields of England in 1739. But, for years afterwards, it was not admitted into Scotland, from the zeal of preachers in declaring it an unholy esculent, blasphemous to raise, sacrilegious to eat. "Famine, at last," says the historian, "gave an impulse to the innovation, and, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, the excellent qualities of the potato became generally understood."—*Home Journal*.

FEEDING STOCK.

We have frequently shown the intimate connection between the production of fat animals and the growth of corn. It seems, as far as our present knowledge is available, that this connection is so intimate that either the relation of stock and corn must be kept up, or the difference will have to be made out of the staminal energy of the soil itself. In other words, when a considerable quantity of stock is not fattened on a farm, the soil will have to suffer in fertility, unless the loss is made up by the purchase of artificial manure. Nor are we sure that for any great or even considerable length of time, the purchase of any one artificial manure will en-

tirely supply the place of keeping stock. We know an instance where this was attempted. Some land near a town was annually denuded of its straw, when artificial and purchased manures were very liberally applied; but the result showed a falling off in fertility, which was soon restored by the renewal of applications of farm-yard manure.

We again are cognizant of an instance where the most important evidence of the connection between stock and corn—between cattle fed and crops produced—is afforded; and this is the estate of Mr. John Hutton, of Sowber Hill, near Northallerton, who has been taking into hand for some years, poor, wild, worn-out farms, as his tenants dropped, until he has about fifteen hundred acres or more—a large quantity for the district—and has followed out the system of steam-boiling linseed and meal, combining this with chaff, and so feeding a large number of cattle. He has thus renovated the poor, worn-out soils, and reduced the whole to a state of garden cultivation, combined with the successful feeding of prime Short-horn steers.

His habit is to make no secret of his proceedings; but, year after year, invites large parties of his neighborhood, and of the most spirited farmers from different localities, who inspect the whole of his proceedings, and are invited to offer remarks on his plans, and to whom he gives every information. A party of some 29 agriculturists of this class lately inspected his farming operations, and the clean, healthy, and happy condition of fifty well-fed Short-horn steers ready for market, the sleek and almost fat condition of the straw-fold or store cattle in his yards—many worse are sold for fat—the healthy condition of his draught horses, are evidences of the value of the linseed compound on which are fed—the fat cattle to the utmost limit, and the store stock and horses once a day. To suit the expenses of the times the following is the formula of his feed, and, as will be seen, the cost of feeding is at this dear season not more than six shillings per week. We think the fact is well worth communicating; and as he has no objection to his plans being widely known, he will not object, we are sure, to us giving it to our readers.

COST OF KEEPING A FAT BEAST FOR ONE WEEK.

(English Currency.)

	s.	d.
April 18, 1854.		
26 lbs. of meal at 1d. per lb.	2	2
13 lbs. of linseed at 1½d. per lb.	1	7½
Turnips (from 70 lbs. to 80 lbs. per day) 1	6	
Coals.	0	1½
Labor on each beast.	0	7
	6	0

The food given to the draught horses, 1 lb. of linseed and 3 lbs. of meal, at noon, at a cost of 4½d. per day.

The value perhaps of this in promoting the digestion of nourishing food at a time of day when it is important to get the work as rapidly done as possible is incalculable, and the healthy coats of the horses showed that it was suited to their animal economy.

We cannot help thinking that this mode of economizing root crops, and so getting the largest amount of fed animals from the smallest quantity of green crops, using up all the straw most carefully and most favorably for its conversion into manure, is a vast desideratum to the cold-clay farmer. How, he asks, can he get good manure with his small quantity of roots, or how keep stock in any quantity so as to have his manure made by those who are fattening? This plan seems to be a solution, and ever since its introduction by Mr. Marshall, has Mr. Hutton followed it out, feeding or keeping, we believe, something like a hundred beasts per annum. The small quantity of roots per day—taking the minimum of 70 lbs.—would in twenty weeks amount to some four and a half tons only, thus finding all the roots necessary for feeding four cattle on one acre of a twenty ton per acre crop.

We have taken the extreme as to time, for few farmers would feed them perhaps so long, and we cannot help also observing that when a stone of beef, or nearly so, at 7s. 9d. per stone of 14 lbs., can be laid on per week, there is a very ample profit. There is a profit, however, if a considerably less weight than this is added, which is perhaps more frequently the case in cattle feeding; but even if the whole of the expense of feeding were not reimbursed in the fattening of the animals, it doubtless would be in the addition of valuable manure to the land.

Another hint at cattle feeding may be had from Mr. Hutton's plans. While you invariably find all the animals quietly laid down until their known times of feeding, you find them almost scrupulously clean. Not a single spot of dirt can be found on the whole, from one end to the other; and this is partly occasioned by the uniform consistency of their dung with this mode of feeding, which occurs perhaps in no other; but also by the great care in removing every particle, and keeping them all well and uniformly littered. Their comfort and quietness also contribute in no small degree to their cleanliness; and though they are not curried as a rule, the skin is kept in healthy action by the friction of a whip of straw occasionally applied. Mr. H. has adopted this plan, if we rightly remember, for some six or eight years.—*Mark Lane Express.*

CORN HOING AND TOP-DRESSING.

Is looking over the mode of cultivation practised by those most successful in growing the corn crop, and especially the statements of those who have taken premiums for large products of this cereal, we almost invariably find that clean culture and top-dressing were practiced. The corn was hoed at an early stage in its growth, after first going through it several times with the cultivator, so as to mellow the soil as far as possible; and then to each hill some stimulant was given, such as plaster, ashes, (leached or unleached,) or a mixture of the two. In a few weeks the cultivator and hoe were used again, and the stalks thinned to four in the hill; nor did this suffice, for if time allowed, before the corn became too large to admit of the passage of the horse, the cultivator was again employed, and another dressing with the hoe given. At this stage in its growth, the ground becomes so shaded by the luxuriant leaves of the grain that little further attention is needed.

Experience confirms what reason teaches, that large crops of corn can only be grown on rich and well-cultivated soils. The structure and size, and the rapid growth of the plant, show that it requires to be well supplied with the necessary food for its growth and perfection. It possesses the power of elaborating healthy aliment from coarser food than almost any other cultivated plant, hence its great value as a preparatory crop when such manures are used. It draws largely upon the air, and hence needs that its large leaves be kept healthy and fresh, not parched and rolled by drouth, or discolored by the presence of stagnant water in the soil.

Plow deep, manure freely, plant early, hoe and top-dress with ashes or plaster, keep the soil mellow and flat, and allow no weeds to grow, and your corn crop will repay well all your care and attention. Neglect it, and "nubbins" will be your reward.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

WHEAT AND WOOL.

THESE two farm products can be well grown together. Probably the best rotation would be to sow all wheat land with clover and timothy seed mixed, and let that remain in sheep pasture three years, and then break up and sow again with a light dressing of lime and a renewal of grass seed. If the clover has predominated over the timothy while in pasture, there will be no need of a second sowing of clover seed, as there will be enough in the ground. No two staple crops can be better grown

together than wheat and wool, and no one need fear going into the business of either for fear it will not pay. All the grower needs to insure him good prices is capital enough so as not to be obliged to sell except at such prices as he feels will pay, for both wool and wheat can be kept over without loss.

The great West is to be the sheep-walk of America, as wool can be produced upon the cheap lands there at a greater profit than at the East, and probably at greater profit than any other crop.

There is no danger of overstocking the wool market, or producing it in such quantities that the business will prove ruinous to those who may be induced to engage in it.—*Sciota (O.) Gazette.*

THE CARRIER PIGEON.

THE English carriers and horsemen pigeons are so inseparably connected, that in describing one I must also describe the other. Indeed, I believe the horsemen to be the primitive stock, and that the English carrier is the effect of the high cultivation of the former, those points of excellence which the fancier most highly prizes being more highly developed in the carrier. As I consider the horsemen as the original, I will first draw attention to them. They appear to have come originally from Persia, and also to have been bred extensively in Turkey and Egypt, where they have been long used as mediums of communication. They are fine, noble birds, being considerably larger than the generality of pigeons. Their beak is long and stout, and covered at its base with a great quantity of wattle, wrinkled, whitish-looking skin, or, in other words, an extreme development of the nose; the eyes are also surrounded with a broad circle of the same appearance, called the *sere*. The neck is long and rather bent, the feathers often opening a little in front of the head, exposing a small streak of red skin. The chest is very broad and full, the shoulders wide; the bend of the wings stands rather out from the sides, the legs and feet very stout; the tail and pinion feathers are rather short for the size of the bird, the former being carried somewhat elevated.

The English carrier differs from this in the greater development of the fancy points on which fanciers lay great stress, and according to their merits in this respect are they of proportionate value. The beak must be long, thick, and straight; the wattle large, high, and leaning slightly forward. The old fanciers admired it most when of a blackish tint; the *sere* round the eyes should be broad, even, and round, which is termed a rose eye; if uneven it is called pinch-eyed, which is a great defect. The head is long, narrow, and flat on the top; the color of the iris is of a bright gravelly red. The neck must be long, thin, and without bend; they should be broad across the back but small in the waist. The pinion-feathers of the wings, as also the tail, should be very long and not carried up, consequently, they are much more elegant-looking birds than the horsemen; in color they are mostly black or dun—the duns generally have the best heads.

The horsemen are of various colors, black, white, blue, and peds predominating.

Having described the two extremes, it will show their differences; but pigeons are to be met with of all the various intermediate grades. If kept in health by exercise and judicious feeding, they are good breeders; if not, they become idle and inferior nurses. If kept for flying, they must be trained young, and kept in constant practice, or the best will prove but indifferent homing birds, though, from their great value as fancy birds, they are but little flown, and, consequently, soon become fat, heavy, and unfit to fly.

I have had the large white horsemen, or as they are called in France, the swan-necked Egyptians, that could scarcely rise eight feet from the ground; but the young ones, while in training, flew with astonishing rapidity and

went an end well. They would also outstrip my Antwerps in homing eight or ten miles, though they appeared to have great difficulty in first starting off, seeming almost unable to rise, till they got in good swing, when they went along in fine style, having much the appearance of wild ducks while flying in the air.

The dragoon pigeon may be considered as an inferior variety of carrier or horseman, from which they were most probably a cross. They have the same properties as the carrier, but not so fully developed; they are smaller, more active, and swifter for short journeys. They are of various colors, but the blues are most esteemed. They are wild birds, but excellent breeders and nurses; so much are they esteemed on this account, that they are frequently kept as nurses for the larger sorts of fancy pigeons, and as they are large and fleshy, their young are excellent for the table. Shear dragoon is the name for those of this variety that have long straight beaks and heads, without much wattle.

Dragoons were the variety mostly used for flying before the introduction of the Antwerp; many persons still prefer them, and we have many extraordinary accounts on record of their performances. All these varieties have large, soft beaks while young; the wattle grows, and continues to increase for a year or two.

Pouting horsemen are a cross between the pouter pigeon and the horseman or dragoon. They are fine, large birds, very active and merry, good flyers, and excellent breeders, being well adapted for general purposes, and not so shy as the dragoon; they would be good farm stock.

Skinners are a cross between the common tumblers and dragoons. They are good flyers, and much used in London, but in other respects no better than the common pigeons, which they much resemble.—*B. P. B., in Poultry Chronicle.*

FUTURE PRICES.

A "PRACTICAL FARMER" in the last *Mark Lane Express*, closes a lengthy article on the above subject as follows:

Farmers may for once, depend upon having the corn trade for the next year very much in their own hands. There never was a time when the *world's stock of grain* was so nearly exhausted; and one great source of supply—Russia—is shut from us by the war. Why, then, should farmers hurry their next harvest stock to market? Prices must inevitably be good, if they will only be reasonable and cautious; there can be no just cause of alarm. Let every farmer take time. Let the aim be to keep up a fair, steady, regular supply, and he may then rest assured he will receive a fair price throughout the year.

BROOM CORN.

SEEING an inquiry in your valuable "Newspaper" of the 2d inst., as to the best mode of cultivating broom corn, I will give you my experience on the subject. In the first place, I select a piece of light rich soil and plow and harrow it well. About the last of May, or first of June, I drill in rows three feet apart. When it has attained the height of two or three inches, I thin it out, if it need it, and run the scratch harrow through it. This is followed by a good hoeing, and, in the course of a couple of weeks, I pulverize the soil with a cultivator, and then, as soon as it needs it, I plow it well, and am done for the season, excepting bending down the head before it has filled with seed, so as to prevent it from spreading out and growing crooked.

Another method which is practised to some extent in our part of the country, is to replant Indian corn with broom corn, that is, after it has become too late to replant with Indian corn, there being then time for broom corn to come to perfection.—*J. H. W., in Dollar Newspaper.*

PROTECTING CLOVER HAY STACKS.

JOSIAH LACKEY writes to the *Iowa Farmer*, that he has tried to preserve clover hay from the effects of the weather in the following manner, and found that it answered as well as if the hay had been put in a barn. Clover hay put up in the ordinary mode, like timothy, is apt to get musty and unpalatable, but put up in the mode recommended, it comes out good and sweet. He says: "When the stack, which is commenced the usual way, is raised to about one-half its destined height, the ends of long wheat or rye straw are placed just on the edge of the stack so that when the next layer of hay is placed upon it, the principal length of the straw will droop over the sides of the stack. Following this plan until the stack is finished, a complete and impervious covering is furnished to the hay that will keep it nearly as well as the best barn. I think that the long cane grass that grows in the sloughs of this country, will answer a much better purpose, the straw being longer, and will turn quite as well.—*German-town Telegraph*."

CLOVER—*The Question Settled*.—It has long been a subject of debate whether Red Clover would thrive in this region. After much doubt, its culture was finally attempted a few years since on some of the prairies and red-lands in Greene, Perry and Marengo counties, some hundred and sixty miles north of us. The result in every instance has been of the most satisfactory character. But on the sterile sandy lands about Mobile, no one has believed it possible to succeed. In a few instances seed have been sown in the fall, which came up finely and promised well during the spring and early summer, but the hot sun of August and September literally burnt it up. There is, however, an exception to this, which proves that Red Clover can be successfully cultivated here. Mr. B. C. Rowan exhibited to us a few days ago, a superb specimen from his place near the city, in full bloom 28 inches high. A few years ago he sowed a handful of seed as an experiment. To his surprise it seeded finely, and the small patch has been spreading from year to year, until it has widened to a quarter of an acre. The land is flat, with a clay sub-soil and rather retentive of moisture. This quality in the soil has produced the fine specimen of Clover before us, not a particle of manure having been used. So, it may be stated as a fixed fact, that if suitable land be selected, Red Clover will thrive in this region.—*Alabama (Mobile) Planter*.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE BARN WEEVIL.

I SEE by the the last number of the *Agriculturist*, that a subscriber wishes to know how to exterminate Barn weevil. Let him stack his rye and wheat for two years, and remove all straw from his barn for six weeks or two months, if practicable, previous to harvesting his rye and wheat, and he will be rid of the vermin. You must keep rye and wheat from the barn in summer, leave nothing for them to eat or breed in, and you exterminate them. Oats they will not eat.

Yours respectfully,

P. L. BROKAW.

Middlebush, N. J., May 30, 1854.

SINGULARITY IN A ROBIN.—Mr. James G. Lewis has in his eating-saloon, a tame Robin which, until an incident occurred about a year ago, was a beautiful singer. It was kept in the same room with a parrot at that time, when "Pol" being out of her cage, flew across the room and alighted upon the cage of the Robin. The Robin was very much frightened, and since that time has never sang a note, or acted like the same bird it was before. But what is still more singular, its feathers are gradually turning white. It will soon be fitted for a place with the happy family in Barnum's Museum.—*Lockport Courier*.

THE FERTILITY OF THE NILE VALLEY.—It is stated that the mud deposited by the River Nile in its annual inundations, and which is so celebrated for its richness, has been examined by M. Ehrenburg, the celebrated microscopic philosopher, who finds that its great fertility is owing, not so much to any peculiar mineral contribution, or the presence of vegetable matter, as to the vast accumulation of extremely minute forms of microscopic animals, which by their decomposition enrich the soil.

DOMESTIC BREAD.

THE Rhode Island Society for the Promotion of Industry, gave the first premium on domestic bread, to Mrs. Hiram Hill, of Providence. The following is Mrs. Hill's recipe for making the bread exhibited by her:

For two loaves of the ordinary size, take eight potatoes, pare them, slice very thin, and boil quick until quite soft, then mash to a fine pulp, and add a little by a little, two quarts of boiling water, stirring until a starch is formed; let this cool, and then add one-third of a cup of new yeast. This forms the "sponge," which should remain in a moderately warm place for ten or twelve hours, or "over night," until it becomes very light and frothy, even if a little sour it is of no consequence. When the "sponge" is ready, add flour, and work it in until you have formed a stiff, firm mass. The longer and more firmly this is kneaded, the better the bread.

Let the kneaded mass remain say from a half to a three-quarters of an hour to rise, then divide into loaves, put into pans, where it should remain say fifteen minutes, care being taken that it does not rise too much and crack, then put the loaves into a quick oven and bake, say three quarters of an hour. If the oven is not hot enough, the bread will rise and crack, if too hot, the surface will harden too rapidly and confine the loaf.

GUM ARABIC.

IN Morocco, about the middle of November, that is, after the rainy season, which begins in July, a gummy juice exudes from the trunk and principal branches of the acacia tree spontaneously. In about fifteen days it thickens in the furrow, down which it runs either in vermicular or worm shape, or commonly assuming the form of oval and round tears, about the size of a pigeon's egg, of different colors, as they belong to the white or red gum tree. About the middle of December the Moors encamp on the borders of the forest, and the harvest lasts six weeks.

The gum is packed in very large sacks of leather, and brought on the backs of bullocks and camels to certain ports, where it is sold to the French and English merchants. It is highly nutritious. During the whole time of the harvest, the journey and fair, the Moors of the desert live almost entirely upon it, and experience proves that six ounces of the gum are sufficient for the support of a man 24 hours.—*Our Drawer*.

TO RESTORE THOSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—E. Merriam, the meteorologist, renews the recommendation to apply cold water freely to persons who have been struck by lightning. In all cases where persons are struck down by lightning use cold water on the body for hours; do not be discouraged if immediate success is not attained, but continue to persevere, and if, after three or four hours' drenching, animation is not restored, add salt to the water and continue the drenching. I have an account of a person struck down by lightning on Staten Island several years ago, who was restored after several hours' drenching with cold water. This case alone is sufficient to prompt to exertions in all cases beyond the time usually devoted to restoration of animation in cases where persons have been struck down by lightning.

GOLDEN MOTTOES.—A vain man's motto—"Win gold and wear it." A generous man's—"Win gold and share it." A miser's—"Win gold and spare it." A profligate's—"Win gold and spend it." A broker's—"Win gold and lend it" (on firm security and good interest.) A fool's—"Win gold and end it." A gambler's—"Win gold and lose it." A sailor's—"Win gold and cruise it." A wise man's—"Win gold and use it."

THE RIGHTS OF MINISTERS.—The Rev. Dr. Mason, of New-York, passing up Broadway, stopped to read a theatrical placard, which attracted his attention. Cooper, the tragedian, coming along, said to him:

"Good morning, sir; do ministers of the Gospel read such things?"

"Why not, sir?" said the Doctor, "ministers of the Gospel have a right to know what the devil is about as well as other folks."

WISE SAYING OF A WISE MAN.—It is mentioned in Robert's Life of Hannah More that in 1783, Hannah More sat next to Dr. Johnson, at a dinner party at the Bishop of Chester's house. She says, "I urged him to take a little wine." He replied, "I can't drink a little, child, therefore I never touch it. Abstinence is as easy to me as temperance is difficult."

SHAVING BY THE ACRE.—*Interesting to Barbers*.—It is said that a gentleman residing in one of the large towns of England, whose face rather exceeded the ordinary dimensions, was waited on by a barber for 21 years, without coming to a settlement. The barber, thinking it "about time to settle," presented his bill, in which he charged a penny a day—amounting in all to £31 18s. 9d.; (\$159.68.) The gentleman, supposing too much charged, refused to pay the amount; but agreed to a proposal of the barber to pay at the rate of £200 (\$1000) an acre.

The premises were accordingly measured, and the result was, that the shaving bill increased to £78 8s. 9d.; (\$392.43.)

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 30, 1854.

HAY ELEVATORS.—T. T. Jarrett, of Horsham, Pa.: I claim, setting the catch free when the elevator reaches any desirable height by connecting the said catch with a weight by a rope, whose length is adjusted in proper relation to the height, as described, to make the weight operate on the catch, precisely when the elevator reaches such a height.

CORN CRUSHERS.—Wm. Beal, of Lowell, Mass.: I claim the application and use of the peculiar form of tooth cut in the ribs both of the cylinder and concave, the front of the tooth being shaped obliquely across the ribs and every succeeding tooth being oblique in an opposite direction to the preceding one, for the purpose and object described.

NECK YOKES.—John R. Pierce, of Castile, N. Y.: I claim placing the attaching rings of neck yokes upon racks passing on each side of a pinion movable upon the main bolt, or any arrangement substantially the same, for admitting of the equal longitudinal movement of the said rings, as set forth.

Additional Improvement.

GRINDING MILLS.—Oldin Nicholas, of Lowell, Mass. Patented Oct. 12, 1852: I claim, first, the shortening of the frontal projection of each tooth, in such manner as to form a notch in their tops.

Second, I claim the corrugated ribs and concave, in combination with the teeth and corrugated cylinder, these teeth having their frontal projections shortened so as to produce or constitute notches on their tops, or with teeth without their frontal projections being shortened or notched on their tops, either or both, for the purpose set forth.—*Scientific American*.

Horticultural Department.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THERE is to be a monthly exhibition of flowers and fruits at the rooms of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, on Thursday and evening, the 15th inst. It is understood that a splendid exhibition of Roses may be expected. Other flowers and fruits in season on the tables, also, will doubtless be worthy of particular attention.

We hope to report such of the doings of this flourishing Society as are of public interest. At the time of their last meeting, the absence from town of the Horticultural Editor, and also of one of the Conducting Editors, prevented our giving the usual report.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FIRST EXHIBITION.

THEY have recently organized a Horticultural Society, embraced in the bounds of the above two villages, which promises well to attain a vigorous growth, and to exert no little influence in developing and improving horticultural taste. The following are the present officers:

ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, *President*.

Vice-Presidents—Robert M. Blackwell, John H. Williams, C. R. Trafford, Robert G. Rankin, William Mulligan, Stephen A. Halsey, Marcena Monson.

Daniel R. Remsen, *Treasurer*.

Edwin Mills, *Secretary*.

Their first semi-annual exhibition was held on Thursday and Friday of last week. We visited the hall, and found a very tasteful display of Plants, Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables.

The following list of premiums awarded, will give a general view of the exhibition, and the names of the larger exhibitors. As we could only make a brief visit, and gathered the list from the cards attached, instead of from the Secretary's books, we have perhaps omitted some specimens deserving of notice. Premiums were awarded as follows:

To Thomas Duncan, gardener to Mr. E. J. Woolsey, for the best four specimens of Hot-house plants in bloom—in distinct varieties; for the best four specimens of Green-house plants in bloom, in varieties; for the best six specimens Fuchsias, distinct varieties; and for the best six heads of Lettuce.

The same exhibitor showed beautiful Hoya Bellas.

To Wm. Grant, gardener to Mr. Wm. Vandeventer, for best specimens of Scarlet Gerani-

ums in bloom, distinct varieties; and for best specimens of Verbenas.

To Robert Morrison, gardener to Mr. R. M. Blackwell, for best four specimens Pelargoniums, distinct varieties.

To Alexander Gordon, gardener to Mr. E. Hoyt, for best three specimens Gloxinias, distinct varieties; for the best two bunches Grapes; for the best three varieties of Strawberries, one pint or more each; and for best brace of cucumbers; also for best twelve turnip-rooted Beets. By the same exhibitor, we noticed two fine and rare specimens of the Cleodendrum fallax.

To Matteo Donadi, for best six specimens of Carnations (monthly); and for best twelve distinct varieties of Pansies.

To Gabriel Marc, for best six distinct varieties of Paeonies; for largest and best display of cut Roses; and for best six distinct varieties of roses, Teas, Bourbons, and Noisettes in pots.

To Matthew Dummett, gardener to Capt. M. Monson, for best Melons, best Currants, best Cauliflowers, best Potatoes, and best Rhubarb.

To Mr. C. R. Trafford, for best Peas.

To Mr. D. R. Remsen, for best Gooseberries.

To Mr. Francis Briell, for best Cabbage.

We noticed a beautiful Cactus Senillis, (old man,) but forget the name of the exhibitor. The head of this presents a striking resemblance to the whitened locks of an old man.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society held a regular meeting at the rooms, 600 Broadway, on Monday evening, the 5th inst. Mr. WILSON G. HUNT, occupied the chair, and Mr. PETER B. MEAD, Secretary. The meeting was very well attended. A few very fine vegetables and flowers were on the table, exhibited by Mr. Mead and Mr. Cranston. Mr. Mead, on behalf of the Committee, reported that the Spring Exhibition was held in part at Mr. Barnum's museum; that Mr. B. proposed to pay the premiums awarded and the expenses incurred, and the Committee of the Society had acceded to the proposition; that the premiums generally had been paid, but if any had not received their premiums, the money was ready.

R. Robinson Scott's resignation, on account of removing to Philadelphia, was received and accepted. The Secretary reported recent accessions to the Society of some of the most respectable and wealthy citizens of New-York.

A committee of five, consisting of Thomas Hogg, Jr., R. G. Pardee, S. B. Parsons, Wm. Reed, and Wm. S. Carpenter, were appointed to represent this Society in the American Pomological Congress, to be held in the city of Boston, in the month of September next.

Remarks were made attesting the great practical value of the Conversational meetings of this Society in times past. It was suggested the approaching hot weather might render an adjournment expedient, extending until fall, but it was warmly urged not to intermit them; and it was unanimously resolved to hold the next regular Conversational meeting on the third Monday evening of June inst.; the subject to be the Fruits and Flowers—particularly the fruits in season for exhibition. It was also resolved that the next regular meeting be held on the second Monday evening of July.

Resolutions of condolence to the family, were

directed to the bereaved widow of the late Mr. Michael Floy, recently deceased, who was one of the founders of this Society, and one of the most efficient supporters of the cause of horticulture.

A committee of five was appointed to meet and coöperate with the Executive Committee of the New-York State Agricultural Society, in the arrangements for the Horticultural department of that Society, in their fall exhibition in this city. The following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Shepherd Knapp, Alfred Bridgman, Peter B. Mead, Dr. O. H. Wellington, and Andrew Reed. Mr. W. H. Wilcox was elected a member of the Society.

It was announced that the President of the Society, Mr. S. Knapp, and Mr. W. G. Hunt, had each offered to contribute fifty dollars, and others smaller sums, to liquidate the entire indebtedness of this Society. It was hoped the object could be shortly accomplished. The Secretary was duly authorized to call upon the Society for this object.

The meeting was altogether one of the most spirited and promising we have ever attended of this Society.

ALBANY AND RENSSELAER HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WE have received a list of the Officers, Regulations of shows, &c., of this Society, and learn from it that their Summer Exhibition will be held June 15—Annual Exhibition, September 6th and 7th—Winter Exhibition, Feb. 21st, 1855. The following are the officers for 1854:

President—Herman Wendall, M. D., Albany.

Vice Presidents—C. P. Williams, Albany; Amos Briggs, Schaghticoke, Renss. Co.

Secretary—Joseph Warren, Albany.

Treasurer—Luther Tucker.

Managers—V. P. Douw, B. B. Kirkland, J. M. Lovett, L. Menand, E. Corning, James Wilson, John S. Gould, and A. F. Chatfield.

Some of the rules and regulations of this Society we are especially pleased with, and may refer to them again when we have more space.

LARGE EARLY BEETS.

MR. HIBBERD, of Georgia, writes us on the 31st May, that he had just received a beet from Col. ARNETT's garden, of the Long Blood variety, which measured 36 inches long, and 14½ inches round the top. It weighed 8 lbs., 14 oz. Col. A. informed him that he had others measuring 24 inches in circumference.

If we can get beets as large as the above three months hence, we shall be doing pretty well in this climate.

Mr. H. further says that many of the planters of his neighborhood are now growing not only fine large beets, but the largest and best cabbages, turnips, and other vegetables, from seed we procured for him last fall.

That is a country certainly adapted to raising early vegetables. The hardier kinds can be planted in the fall, and will grow all winter; those less hardy may be planted in January, February, and March. South Georgia and Florida might send us our early potatoes, as well as Bermuda. These have been worth from \$5 to \$7 per barrel wholesale, and a higher price at retail, for several weeks past.

FRUIT AT THE SOUTH.—The heavy frosts of April, have cut off a good portion of the fruit crop. In many sections, apples, pears, peaches, plums, and grapes, have been entirely killed. It is a great loss to the poor, for fruit is one-half our summer living. Even the blackberries, the poor man's bread, are almost entirely cut off. Were we without the strawberry, we should have a barren time of it. This crop seems better adapted to southern culture than any other fruit. Frosts may cut off one, two, three, or four crops, and yet we shall have fruit. We have a *small bed*, some ten or fifteen acres of strawberries, and on the first day of April, we never saw a finer promise of fruit; the ground was literally covered with fruit, bud and blossom. A succession of frosts killed all the buds and fruit, and now, May 1st, the beds are loaded with fruit in every stage again. We are more than ever convinced, that the strawberry is the surest fruit crop that can be raised at the South.—*Soil of the South.*

BUSH YOUR TOMATOES.—It is just as sensible to grow peas without bushing them, as it is to tomatoes. You may grow both in a slovenly sort of way, if you have plenty of room on the ground; but you can grow either twice as well upon something to support them, and tomatoes are decidedly better grown up in the air than near the ground, under the shade a mass of vines. The best support for a tomato vine is a short bush set firmly in the ground. The branches have room to spread among the limbs and support the fruit. The plan is much better than tying to stakes and trimming, according to our experience. We have tried both ways. We have every season, for the last four or five years, offered this very same advice to all growers of this valuable vegetable. Bushing will increase the product nearly one-half—will give larger fruit, and it will keep sound much longer on the vines.—*German town Telegraph.*

THE ORANGE FAMILY.

The more remarkable varieties of the Orange, as given by Mons. Boiteau, to the *Histoire Naturelle des Orangers*, and published in *Bon Jardinier* for 1842, are as follows:

The *China*, pear-shaped, Nice ting-fruited, fingered, blood-red, ribbed, sweet-skinned, Mandarin, and *St. Michael's*. The last two are by far the best worth cultivating for their fruit. The *Mandarin* orange is small, oblate, with a thin rind, which separates of itself from the pulp, so much so that, when fully ripe, the latter may be shaken about in the inside like the kernel of some nuts. It is originally from China, but is now cultivated in Malta. The flesh is of a deep orange color, and its juice and flavor superior to those of most varieties. The *St. Michael's* orange is also small, but the skin, instead of being of an orange color, like that of the Mandarin, is of a pale yellow; the fruit is generally without seed, the rind thin, and the pulp exceedingly sweet. It is the most delicious of all the oranges, and the tree is a great bearer. It is generally cultivated in the Azores, from which it is shipped in great quantities. The *Tangerine* orange is strongly recommended by some.

The *Bigarade*, *Seville*, or *bitter orange*, has elliptic leaves, with a winged stalk, very white flowers, middle size, globose, deep yellow fruit, the pulp bitter and acid. This is the hardest variety of the orange, and that which has the largest and most fragrant flowers, which are produced in great abundance. The fruit is chiefly used in making marmalade. The tree is that chiefly grown by the French gardeners for its flowers, to gather for nosegays; the varieties are the horned, the female, the curl-leaved, the purple, the double-flowered, the *Seville*, the myrtle-leaved, and the *Bizarre*. The *curled-leaved Bigarade* has small curled leaves, thick clusters of flowers at the end of the branches; the plant is very hardy, and it is that most gen-

erally cultivated in French gardens for its flowers and its fruit. The *double-flowered Bigarade* is prized on account of its fragrant double flowers, which last longer than those which are single. The plant requires a very rich soil. The *Seville Bigarade*, or *Seville orange* of the shops, has round, dark fruit, with an extremely bitter rind. It is imported from Spain, and used for marmalades, bitter tinctures, candied orange-peel, and for flavoring curacao. The *myrtle-leaved Bigarade* is a *lusus natura*, with deformed leaves, purplish or white flowers, and fruit half *Bigarades* and half lemons.

The *Bergamot orange* has small flowers and pear-shaped fruit, the whole plant having a peculiar fragrance, much valued by the perfumer, who obtains from the flowers and rind of the fruit his bergamot essences. The rind, first dried and then moistened, is pressed in molds into small boxes for holding sweetmeats, to which they communicate a bergamot flavor. There are several varieties of this species in the Genoese nurseries.

The *Lime* has obovate leaves on a wingless stalk, small white flowers, and roundish, pale-yellow fruit, with a nipple-like termination. The leaves and general habit of the plant resemble those of the lemon; but the acid of the pulp of the fruit, instead of being sharp and powerful, is flat and slightly bitter. It is principally used in flavoring punch and confectionary. Among the varieties are the *Pumo d'Adamo*, in which Adam is supposed to have left the marks of his teeth.

The *Shaddock*: the leaves are large and winged, and the flowers and fruit very large and roundish; the skin of the fruit is yellow, and the rind white and spongy; the pulp is juicy and sweetish. The plant forms an excellent stock for grafting other kinds upon; the fruit makes a splendid show at table, and is found cooling and refreshing. It has been grown successfully in the open air in the city and vicinity of Mobile. M. Boiteau considers the "forbidden fruit" of the shops to be a variety of this species, but others make it a variety of the lemon.

The *Sweet Lemon*: the fruit has the leaves, the rind, and the flesh of the lemon, but with a sweet pulp. There are many varieties in Italy, but very few are cultivated in France or England. The flowers differ from those of the lime being red externally.

The *True Lemon*: leaves ovate-oblong, pale green, with a winged stalk, flowers red externally, fruit pale yellow, with a juicy and acid pulp. Unlike the other kinds of citrons, the lemon on the continent is generally raised from seed, and hence the great difference in the quality of the fruit obtained in the shops, as also the sweet orange daily imported from the Island of Cuba.

The *Citron*: leaves oblong, flowers purple externally, and fruit yellow, large, warted and furrowed; rind spongy and thick, very fragrant; pulp sub-acid. Supposed to be the Median, or Persian apple of the Greeks. As an ornamental tree, it is one of the best of the genus citrus; a delicate sweetmeat is prepared from the rind of the fruit, and the juice, with sugar and water, forms lemonade, and is used to flavor punch and negus, like that of the lemon. The *Madras citron* is the largest and best variety, and has been grown to an enormous size.

Oranges, like most other fruit-bearing plants, are propagated from seeds. The seeds may be sown at any period of the year, and slightly shaded during the hottest hours of the day. When the plants are from sixteen to twenty inches high, they are fit for grafting, taking care that the leading shoot be not injured, nor any superfluous side shoots allowed to remain on them. They can be grafted, when about the thickness of a quill, in the following manner: Young shoots of a favorite variety are selected, being rather smaller than the stock, and about four to six inches in length; the stocks are prepared for them by taking a thin slice off one side (at about half their height) just merely to remove a very small portion of

the wood; the graft is prepared in like manner, by merely taking off a thin slice of it; they are fitted together in the usual manner and fastened with fresh matting, which is wound round the stock from about an inch below the union, and carried up about an inch above it; no clay, but a little fine moss, is used to envelop the part operated on, and kept constantly moist; the head or leading shoot is not now shortened, but left growing until some weeks after the union is ascertained to be complete. It is then headed down as close to the part of the union as convenient, but not too close, for fear of displacing the graft; the remaining piece of stock is removed some months after the graft is established, and, if carefully done, the part of the union will, in a few months longer, scarcely be visible. Orange trees are also propagated by budding, either when the stocks are young, or even when they are of considerable size. Handsome plants may be formed by this method when young stocks are used, but this cannot be the case when the stocks have attained a large size; and hence arises a great defect in many of those that are annually imported into this country from France, and particularly from Italy, &c., when the stock operated on is often from one to three inches in diameter at the top, and in consequence seldom forms a union so complete as to conceal the amputation of the stock. Seedling orange trees in this climate will fruit in six years. Observing that young seedlings put out thorns at the base of the leaf, and as long as they appear on the young wood, no fruit can be looked for, as the tree is in too luxuriant a state, which should be corrected by cutting in the roots and reducing the soil with loam, turf, and fine gravel. The practice of trimming and heading down orange trees is radically wrong—as by that treatment it is impossible for the tree to bear fruit, for in spring they bring forth strong thorny wood, and are no nearer bearing fruit than when only one year old.

In the management of orange trees in large boxes and tubs, great care is requisite to ascertain that the water reaches the roots of the plants; for the balls of soil become so firm and compact that the water will not penetrate them, but passes off between the balls and the sides of the box; the compactness of the ball often arises from the fineness of the soil used in potting. The present mode in every case is to use comparatively rough, turfy soil, more or less mixed with fragments of stone. When orange trees in boxes are placed in the open air in the summer season, the situation ought always to be partially shaded.

BAYARD TAYLOR ON "NUTMEGS."—On "our return to the ship we visited a nutmeg plantation. The trees, which are from twenty to thirty feet in height, are planted in rows, at intervals of about twenty feet. The leaf is dark green and glossy, resembling that of the laurel, and the fruit, at a little distance, might be taken for a small russet-colored apple. When ripe, the thick husk splits in the center, showing a scarlet net-work of mace, enveloping an inner nut, black as ebony, the kernel of which is the nutmeg of commerce. The clove tree, not now in its bearing season, has some resemblance to the nutmeg, but the leaf is smaller and the foliage more loose and spreading. As we drove through the orchard the warm air of noon was heavy with spice. The rich odors exhaled from the trees penetrated the frame with a sensation of languid and voluptuous repose. Perfume became an appetite, and the senses were drugged with an overpowering feeling of luxury. Had I continued to indulge in it, I should ere long have realized the Sybarite's complaint of his crumpled roseleaf."

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how justly to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge of both from the beauty of their covering.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, June 14, 1854.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.—As we have before announced, the *Agriculturist* is sent no longer than ordered and paid for; so that any one receiving the paper need not expect to receive a bill for it afterwards. With the last number of any subscription we send a notice that the time is up, or what is equivalent, we generally send a bill for another year. The bill is made out at the full price \$2 a year. Those belonging to clubs will of course remit only the club price.

CROPS STILL IN SEASON.

It is not too late to urge upon our readers the propriety of carrying the products of their farms the present season to the highest point. The comparative exhaustion of last year's crops, owing to the long and severe winter and late spring, the demand from abroad for our bread-stuffs, and the great home consumption, (on account of the diversity of employment, and the consequent diversion from agricultural pursuits,) has increased prices beyond any since 1836-'7. Most of these causes will continue to give an active demand for our products, and we look for largely remunerating prices for all our farmers have to part with during the coming year.

Though the season is comparatively late, owing to protracted cold and excessive rains, we do not apprehend any deficiency of the incoming crops where intelligently cultivated. There is generally a *compensation* observed in nature, in which the exhaustion produced by long-continued cold, drouth, extreme wet, disease in some of the crops, and the like, is fully made up by subsequent heat and favoring seasons. We confidently look, therefore, to an ample return for all well-directed agricultural labor the present year.

Of grass there is a certainty we shall have an abundant supply. The yield is already large on properly-prepared meadows; and we have seen one field that was well-laid down in lawn grass, and thoroughly manured, which was cut on the first of June, and yielded not less than one and a half tons of thoroughly-dried hay per acre—as nearly as we could judge. The English ray grass now predominated in this field, and a more luxuriant crop we have never seen. Much of it had been lodged by the heavy rains the latter part of May.

Other forage crops may yet be advantageously grown, especially Indian corn, sown in drills or broadcast—though we greatly prefer the former—as we have before repeatedly urged. Enormous crops can be raised where the land is highly manured, the seed well put in, and the cultivator used two or three times between the drills, to kill the weeds and help forward the early growth. It will take care of itself afterwards. Do not be afraid of using too much manure for corn. It will bear all you will be likely to put on, and of nearly all kinds—muck, barn-yard droppings, guano, ashes, lime, plaster, bone dust, or super-phosphate, and generally some salt is beneficial.

You may be troubled in curing this crop if very heavy, as it comes in when the sun has

less power than in the summer, and the thick, succulent stalks require a long time for curing; but if properly stooked where grown, or on adjoining fields if necessary, it may be suffered to remain uninjured through successive rains; and if stacked between layers of dry straw, and slightly salted as put up, it will be found a most valuable fodder when cut up by the stalk-cutting machines.

Ruta bagas can be sown at any time during this month, and if these are judiciously managed, and they can be kept from the fly, bugs, slugs, &c., you may rely on large yields. As with corn lands, you cannot make the soil too rich for ruta bagas, and the same is essentially true with all root crops. More choice, however, is required in the selection of manures than for corn. Unfermented barn-yard manures ought not to be used, nor undigested muck, neither should ashes or salt be employed too freely. The former is supposed to produce the disease termed *fingers and toes*, in unpropitious seasons. Thoroughly-fermented manures are always a safe application, and they have a wonderfully stimulating effect on turnips, and indeed on all crops, approximating in their effects to guano. Fine bone dust, or phosphate of lime is an excellent application for turnips, so also is guano, at a rate not exceeding 300 or 400 lbs. per acre. A great many tons can be easily produced on an acre, where well cultivated, and an excellent food they will be found for all your horned cattle and sheep, and they may be advantageously fed in moderate quantities to store pigs, horses, and mules, when not hard worked. Most other field turnips may be sown later.

Potatoes may still be planted on choice localities, and with a favoring season and proper management, may be made to produce largely. We have known satisfactory returns of this root, made from planting the last of June.

But we must urge the necessity of using, in all late crops, thoroughly-digested manures, such as will yield their elements at once to the growing crops. We are very much in favor of a frequent overhauling of the contents of the barn-yard and muck heaps, and thus promoting their decomposition before hauling to the fields. The fermentation, if judiciously managed, will throw off, only water and carbonic acid; and these will again be attracted to the soil, where the residuum is applied, as they are elements abundantly furnished by the atmosphere, and we have the further great advantage of having to carry to the distant fields, less than one-third or fourth of the original bulk and weight; and this is wholly freed from foul seeds, which have been burnt up or decomposed in the fermenting mass, and your manure is already *cooked* for the crops. The moment it is applied, it is ready to minister to the growing vegetables, and their early and rapid germination, frequently secures a large yield, where otherwise there might be almost an entire failure.

It may be too late for planting any other of the forage roots, but it is not too late to stimulate their growth, as well as corn and some other crops, by a top-dressing of such appropriate manures as we have enumerated, which can be slightly buried between the rows by the cultivator or a light plow.

Millet is another crop that may be sown to great advantage for hay or green feed. Sown broadcast or in drills, on rich soils, one to two

tons may be easily secured to an acre. Much of it might ripen as grain. It is acceptable food for most kinds of stock.

Some unreflecting farmers may say, there is very little that is saleable among the foregoing. If you have a good supply of stock on your farms, all may be converted into milk, butter, beef, pork, mutton, eggs and poultry; and in this shape, we think, no man will have cause to complain that he cannot get a remunerating price for his labor and the use of his farm.

Of the remaining articles that will repay for planting in June, there are but two that will merit the farmer's attention. White, or garden beans, are the most condensed and nourishing vegetable food that is grown; and there will be no difficulty in raising large crops of these with proper attention. Plant them closely together, on light, warm land, not too highly manured, or you will be likely to get more vines than fruit. They are easily cultivated, a very sure crop, and generally afford a good price; and if consumed in your own family, one bushel will go farther than one and a half bushels of wheat, two of corn, or ten of potatoes. They are easily cured by stacking around a pole with the vines outward, or scattered over a rail fence or stone wall. For sheep, some consider the vines, when well cured, almost equal to the same weight of timothy hay; and the beans are the best corn feed (as the English would call it) you can give them.

Buckwheat may now be sown with the probability of a paying crop. The soil ought to be light, mellow, and well-prepared for this grain, but not too rich; sow two to four pecks per acre, and cut before the frost touches it, whether ripe or not. A part of it will have matured; and if the frost is not too early, you may rely on a large crop; and under any circumstances, the straw when carefully cured, will afford forage for sheep and cattle. Bone dust is a good fertilizer for this crop.

The foregoing are some of the means in the hands of our farmers for yet taking advantage of the high prices of agricultural products. In addition, we advise careful attention to be given to the best methods of securing crops. These consist in the proper time for harvesting, the proper mode of curing, and the proper disposition of grain and other valuable productions. Let these be gathered at the right time, when fully matured, yet before they have deteriorated. Many farmers lose a great deal by letting their crops stand too long, by which a considerable portion of the hay becomes converted from a nutritive grass to woody fiber, distasteful to the animal, and undigestible in its stomach. Grain is frequently allowed to stand till over-ripe, by which the quality is impaired, and the berry shells on the field, and a considerable portion is wasted. Both hay and grain are oft-times badly cured, and badly housed or stacked, by which their value is greatly lessened for sale or use.

The employment of the best harvesting machines, mowers, reapers, horse-rakes, &c., now within reach of all, renders every man inexcusable for neglecting to secure his crops at the proper time and in the best manner, as by their use a gang of hands can do many times the work they could do without them, thus bringing the harvesting of his fields absolutely under his control at any moment he chooses.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY (Ct.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WE are indebted to Mr. D. BARNES, Secretary, for a copy of the rules and regulations of this Society for their Cattle Show and Fair which is to be held at Middletown, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of September. This is one of the oldest Societies in that State, and we speak from personal observation, when we say it is one of the best-conducted and most prosperous. The officers are:

President—Chas. Hubbard.

Vice Presidents—Jedediah Wilcox, Brainard Montague, Levi Coe, David Harrison, Enoch Coe, George Stancliff, M. F. Pelton, Alfred Camp, Wm. C. Bull, and Alexander Sage.

Duane Barnes, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

FARM IMPLEMENTS, AND THE PRINCIPLES OF THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND USE; an Elementary and Familiar Treatise on Mechanics, and on Natural Philosophy generally, as applied to the ordinary practices of Agriculture. By JOHN J. THOMAS. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

We should have somewhat altered the title of this valuable little work had it been our own, giving to the *Farm Implements* the secondary, not primary position in its title, as their description occupies but a few of its 267 pages. They are mainly devoted to stating the more familiar and practical principles of natural philosophy. The subjects treated are all of an eminently practical character, and such as should be thoroughly understood, not only by every agriculturist, but also by every mechanic and working man, of whatever craft he may be. It is this kind of reading we should desire to see taking the place of many of the gossiping and aimless daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals; whose only object would seem to be the employment of printers and paper makers at a round profit, by a heavy tax on whoever is weak enough to exchange their money for these commodities.

Although but little comparatively is said about the principles of construction and use of farm implements, yet a great many valuable principles are laid down, which are essential to be understood in manufacturing them; and which must always be the case where natural and mechanical laws are correctly stated, as they are in this work, so far as we have examined it. We should be glad to see the book in every one of our school and other popular libraries; and every principle in this and its kindred subjects of chemistry, botany, physiology, mineralogy, ought to be thoroughly understood and applied by those who aspire to excellence in the exalted profession of an agriculturist.

THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, at its third Annual Meeting, in June, 1853. Vol. 1, No. 4. Honolulu: Printed for the Society. Government Press.

A novelty this—well-printed, in clear type, on good paper, and neatly bound in a volume of 171 pages; the production of a government, that scarcely thirty years since, was the rudest kind of the barbarian type; and which we can only account for by noticing the leading names among the officers of the Society as American. But however, or by whom originated, here they are, employed in describing the culture,

and elucidating the best principles and practices employed in raising the various products of the Hawaiian and the adjacent islands. The subjects are further extended, and embrace descriptions of domestic animals connected with the agriculture of the Islands, implements, statistics, laborers, finance, the mechanic arts, the construction of roads, the improvement and extension of domestic manufactures, and all the cognate subjects connected with the advancement of their agriculture. We can hardly recall a more pleasing incident, than the reception of this interesting and instructive document; and we are sure that if the productive industry of the group of islands, of which Hawaii is the chief, is as intelligently followed up as it has been commenced, less than half a century will show it to be one of the leading rural communities of the world, and the very paradise of modern and agricultural development.

GRASS SEED.

WILL you be so kind as to inform a subscriber, through your paper, what kind of grass seed would suit best for woods' pasture; what time in the year is best for sowing, and how much seed it requires per acre, in latitude 40 and 41 north? VEAZEY PRICE.

Somerset, Wabash Co., Ia., May 28, 1854.

The Blue Grass of the West is the best for this purpose. It is called June Grass and Goose Grass in the East. In your climate you can sow any time, as soon as frost is out of the ground in the spring, till the middle of September, although March and April are the best months for sowing. It will require about one bushel of seed per acre.

You should harrow the ground as well as you can before and after sowing. Orchard Grass would do pretty well, if you could mellow the ground by plowing previous to sowing, but as this is not practicable in forest land, it is hardly worth while to attempt it. All the underbrush should be cut out of the woods previous to sowing the Blue grass seed; it would also be better to thin them enough to give them a park-like appearance.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GRAND MUSICAL CONGRESS.—On Thursday of this week, (June 15th,) we are to have at the Crystal Palace what may be termed a World's Musical Show. We have now in this country fit representatives of Europe's best musical talent, in JULLIEN and his troupe of artists. On that occasion are to be gathered around him many hundreds of the best singers and instrumental performers that can be drawn from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, and a score of other cities. We think the simple announcement that JULLIEN is to be at the Crystal Palace with some 1500 such performers as the above, will be enough to draw together as many persons as even the spacious Palace will hold.

I THINK our church will last a good while yet, said a waggish deacon to the minister. I see the sleepers are very sound.

THE French say, "He who has a good son-in-law has gained a son; he who has a bad one has lost a daughter."

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.

IN our recent observations upon flax, and in earnestly recommending the attention of farmers to its improved cultivation, we desire to refute the oft-repeated assertion that flax is a very exhausting crop. Experience has taught the foreign grower that flax really withdraws fewer valuable properties from the soil, than either potatoes or turnips, and such as it does abstract, can be readily restored by suitable manures.

Another fallacy, is the supposition—equally common and equally unfounded—that to have good straw the seed must be sacrificed, and to have good seed the straw must be lost. It has been abundantly proved that a good crop of both seed and straw fiber can be produced on the same stalk.

Flax is considered an excellent rotation after grass, and before potatoes or green crops, and in the old countries they rotate it once in eight to ten years; and when it is once introduced as a standard crop upon a farm, it will not be abandoned. How far our farmers can profitably employ the labor of children or young people—as they do abroad—at weeding and pulling, remains to be proved; of course, careful supervision is always needed with this crop.

We have mentioned that there is a large consumption of flax seed for oil, which is used very extensively to mix paint. In Ohio there are several oil mills, some of them crushing as much as five thousand bushels per day, and near New-York city there is a very large mill—the largest, it is said, in the world—requiring a vast supply. No doubt others would start up every where, simultaneously with a demand for them. The mills at present depend almost exclusively upon a foreign supply of seed. We hope it will not be long so. It seems strange, that what can be so easily grown at home, should be brought from the antipodes. It must not be concealed, however, that the East Indian seed is grown almost wild, gathered by natives, whose food and clothing costs almost nothing, and is brought over at a mere nominal freight, by vessels which must come without other freight, and hence it can be sold at a low price, while it yields more oil of a purer kind than the seed at present grown in the United States. On the other hand, the straw of the flax in Hindostan is valueless, while to the American farmer, his straw, *properly handled*, should be by far the most valuable part of his crop.

To those who know little about flax, we would also mention that the *oil-cake*—or the residuum, after pressing out all the oil—is highly valuable for fattening stock. It is especially good for young calves, heifers, or milk cows. It seems to have a peculiarly healthy effect upon the skin of the animal, rendering it mellow, and the hair sleek and shining, while its nutritious qualities are fully equal to corn, pound for pound.

The "bolls" in which the seed is contained, may also be used for feed, after threshing, and are excellent when mashed with green feed or corn. They are also very good to manure the land after flax; so also the other waste part of the plant after rolling and scutching the flax, are excellent to return to the soil.

In Ireland, where the increase of this crop has been very great of late years, the farmer finds it the most profitable he can raise.

For the American Agriculturist.

A PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF DOMESTIC LABOR NECESSARY TO EVERY HOUSEKEEPER.

IN our free America, where every man must rise or sink to his own proper level, it is particularly important that every woman should know how to look well to the ways of her household. Fortunes are easily made, and easily lost. The rich man of to-day is the beggar of to-morrow, and his daughters, accustomed to a life of luxury and idleness, must toil for their daily bread. The humble village maiden, reared amid the seclusions of country life, and perhaps under the pressure of the hard hand of poverty, may be one day called to preside in the Presidential mansion—or, if her husband is not called to receive this highest gift in the hands of the nation, he may represent his State in the halls of legislation. His house will be the resort of friends accustomed to the proprieties of life, and if it is found destitute of the comforts of a well-ordered home, he will be an object of commiseration.

No woman, in any position of society, can afford to lose the advantages which result from a thorough acquaintance with the art of house-keeping. She may not be obliged to perform its laborious duties with her own hands, but unless she knows the manner in which they should be done, she is unfit to direct others.

It has often seemed to me surpassingly strange, that a young lady, who expects to be married, and to be called upon to take charge of a house, should feel so little interest in learning how to acquit herself with honor in that sphere of life to which she looks forward as the consummation of her hopes, and the height of her ambition. I have no objection to young women's deeming the subject of matrimony of great importance, or of looking forward to it as desirable in their own cases. Our Heavenly Father made us to love the employments of home, and to regard one of our own with pleasant anticipations. "It is not good for man to be alone;" neither is it good for women to pass through life unsustained by the strong arm of a husband. But if woman is to be married, she must prepare herself to be a help-meet for him with whom she unites herself in the closest and strongest of bonds. She is not to marry for position, or wealth, or for a dwelling where she is to be mistress—but because love has united two hearts in one, and she feels within her the power to be all that is necessary to the happiness of him who has chosen her to reign in his heart and home.

I know that many who are entirely ignorant of all household employments, when they first assume them, make efficient managers, and often acquire great wisdom in the mysteries of kitchen and pantry. But, I know it is at the expense of hours of anxiety, and grievous mortifications, and not unfrequently at the sacrifice of much health and strength. It is always distressing to feel that more is expected of us than we can perform, and especially, when we have voluntarily placed ourselves in circumstances which imply ability to fulfil the duties those circumstances may impose.

It will not do to depend on servants. They cannot feel the interest in your affairs which you should do yourself, and they are too often destitute of the judgment which would enable them to do well themselves. They should be

hands guided by your head, to work skilfully and economically. Few, whom you can employ, know how to make good bread. If you have the practical knowledge, which will enable you to tell them how much yeast to use, how stiff to make the batter, or to mold the bread, and how to determine when it is ready for the oven, they will soon learn, and you have not only provided for the health and comfort of your own family, but have taught them what will be of great importance to them in their future life.

A little actual showing will be more successful than days and weeks of fretting because the bread is always sour, or heavy, and you, poor sufferer, are too ignorant to know how to apply the remedy.

I can assure all aspirants for the honors and pleasures of an establishment of their own, that they will never find ignorance bliss, when they are monarchs of gridirons, dinner-pots, bread-boards, &c., and know not how to reduce them to submission. The old proverb says, "a hungry man is always a cross man," and I never found good nature emanate from poor bread, or from any thing else spoiled in the cooking.

ANNE HOPE.

Scrap-Book.

A FRIGHTENED WIFE.

THE *Cincinnati Enquirer* relates a funny piece of hair dyeing business, in which the principle participant was a Cleveland.

A few days since a Benedict, whose silvery hair proclaimed him on the wrong side of fifty came to Cincinnati. Being a man of taste, as well as of means, he made the — House his residence. The morning after the arrival he visited the magnificent saloon of our friend A** F**, who observing that his customer's hair and whiskers wore a very wintry appearance, suggested the propriety of his getting them dyed. Now our hero not being addicted to vanity, at first objected, but A— swore that it was a shame such *silken locks* with a natural wavy curl, should be allowed to retain their frosty character, and the gentleman finally resigned his cranium to the hands of A—, who very speedily—by the help of C—t's cosmetic for changing red or gray hair to a beautiful brown or black—as the advertisement has it—transformed him from a rather antiquated specimen of a gentleman in the "sere and yellow leaf" to a juvenile-looking Adonis, of twenty-eight. The transformation was most gratifying to our hero, who being rather a good-looking fellow, felt proud of himself and accordingly displayed his handsome figure in the principle promenades of the city. His business concluded, he returned to his home in Cleveland, where he arrived late at night, and going straightway to his house, was admitted *in the dark* by his anxious spouse. Going to his apartment, he undressed himself, and without the formality of striking a light, got into bed, and in a short time was closely folded in the arms of his affectionate wife and Morpheus. The morning beams were dancing in diamond splendor upon the floor of the bed-chamber, when he was awakened by a terrific scream, and starting up he discovered his better-half rushing, very much terrified from the bed-room. Quick as thought he sprang from his bed and followed her, visions of madness floating through his imagination. At length she reached the parlor, and sinking upon a sofa, she fainted outright. By dint of sal volatile and other restoratives she was shortly revived, when gazing upon her husband, who was mournfully bending over her, she exclaimed that he was ruined, dishonored and undone.

"Be calm, dearest," said he soothingly.

At the sound of the voice she started, gave one piercing look, and as she recognized the well-known features, burst into tears, and sprung into his arms. It appears that upon waking, instead of the familiar "frosty pow" of her liege lord, she discovered a redundant quantity of dark brown hair and whiskers. This caused her alarm and flight from the martial couch. The lady, who is many years, the junior, is perfectly charmed with the alteration, and feels quite proud of her *old man*. Thus the adventure turned out happily at last.

A SNEEZING COURT.

THE *Cincinnati Columbian* must be held responsible for the following "sneezer."

During the progress of the examination of Minkhouse and Leary, for an outrage upon an idiot girl, as reported elsewhere, some person or persons, not having a due sense of the awful majesty of the law or the dignity of the court, scattered a villainous mixture of snuff, Cayenne pepper, Baberry bark, and most probably a slight sprinkling of cowhage about the room. It happened at the time that the audience was extremely large, and of that mixed description that generally congregate about the purlieus of a Court of Justice. The insinuating dust soon began to take effect, a concert of sneezing mixed with coughing, first among the outsiders, made it impossible to understand one word from either judge, lawyer, witness, or prisoner.

"Silence!" shouted the marshal.

"Si-an-ci-chi-chee-lence," sneezed the deputy.

By this time the epidemic had extended to within the bar, and there was as much coughing and sneezing as ever was heard within the House of Representatives during a prosy speech of an unpopular orator.

"Open the-ugh-win-chee-chee-chee-dow; oh, Lord!" exclaimed the prosecuting attorney.

"I suggest-ah-chee-te-that they be chiz turned out," gasped another lawyer.

The judge, who by this time had coughed and sneezed, until his face was as red as the comb of a turkey cock, was struck by the idea, and a posse of officers being called from below, cleared the room of the unhappy multitude, who upon their egress into the street gave such a concerted diabolical sneeze that a couple of horses that were hitched outside, became scared, and breaking their bridles, scampered frantically away.

AIM HIGH.

It is said that when one of the ex-Presidents was a young man, and about leaving college, some of his classmates, who were settling their places for life, asked him:

"And what do you mean to be?"

"President of the United States," was the prompt reply.

They went their ways, and, in time his resolve was accomplished; the young collegian stood at the head of the nation.

The *Manchester Guardian* tells the following story of D'Israeli, a popular English author and statesman:

"When Mr. D'Israeli was a boy at school, he was asked by a companion, who is now a respectable tradesman at High Wycombe, what course of action he meant to adopt in order to make his way in society. The young aspirant promptly replied:

"I mean to write a book which will make me famous. When I have purchased fame, I mean to get a seat in Parliament; and when once in Parliament, I shall be determined to become a right honorable."

All this has been fulfilled. And we believe the anecdote we have recorded solves the mystery which may cling to Mr. D'Israeli's public career.

Aim high, boys; but remember, the top of the ladder is not to be reached by one mighty jump some fine day after you have become men.

The path of the hill of science begins just where you now are—in your school, and every lesson well learned is a step. Do you see that little blue-eyed fellow in the corner, looking so quietly and steadily upon his book? His body is still; but his soul, if you could only see it, is taking steps along an unseen but real path which leads through the broad and beautiful fields of knowledge, and up the heights of fame, and wealth, and honor. Perhaps he is on his way, even now, to Congress; ay, just as fast now as when twenty years hence, thousands shall be delighted at his wisdom and eloquence, and vote for him as their representative in the national council.—*Michigan Journal of Education.*

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If all mankind could wink at the same moment, the muscular effort exerted would be sufficient to jostle the earth out of its orbit.

If all the oaths uttered in the United States were required to be printed, it would require all the presses in the country day and night, to perform the labor; and if a tax was levied on them of one cent each, one year's revenue would be sufficient to transport all the mails, lay a double track railroad to the Pacific, and pay the public debt of every State in the Union.

The cigars consumed throughout the country in one year, would make a worm fence six feet high around the District of Columbia; and the air expelled in smoking them would drive the Japan squadron round the world, with enough over to do the puffings of the patent medicines.

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"They are all drawn out," said the parent.

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"True, father, but the scars are there still!"

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THE ANIMATED FRYING-PAN.

IN Ireland a warming-pan is called a friar. Not many years ago, an unsophisticated girl took service in a hotel in the town of —. Poor thing—she had never heard of a warming-pan in her life, though she regularly confessed to a friar once a year.

It so happened on a cool and drizzly night that a priest took lodgings at the inn. He had traveled far, and being weary, retired at an early hour. Soon after, the mistress of the house called the servant girl.

"Betty, put the friar into No. 6."

Up went Betty to the poor priest.

"Your reverence must go into No. 6, my mistress says."

"How, why?" asked he, alarmed at being disturbed.

"Your reverence must go into No. 6."

There was no help for it, and the priest arose, donned a dressing-gown, and went into No. 6. In about fifteen minutes the mistress called to Betty:

"Put the friar into No. 4."

Betty said something about disturbing his reverence, which the mistress did not understand. So she told the girl in a sharp voice to do as she was directed, and she would always do right. Up went Betty, and the unhappy priest despite his angry protestation, was obliged to turn out of No. 6, and go into No. 4. But a little time elapsed ere the girl was told to put the friar into No. 8, and the poor priest, thinking that every body was mad in the house, and sturdily resolving to quit it the next morning, crept into the damp sheets of No. 8. But he was to enjoy no peace there. Betty was again directed to put the friar into No. 3, and with tears in her eyes she obeyed.

In about an hour the landlady concluded to go to bed herself, and the friar was ordered into her room. Wondering what it all meant, Betty roused up the priest, and told him he must go into No. 11. The patient monk then crossed himself, counted his beads, and went into No. 11.

It so happened that the husband of the landlady was troubled with "the green-eyed monsters," jealousy. Going up to bed, therefore, before his wife, his suspicions were confirmed by seeing between his own sheets a man sound asleep. To rouse the sleeper and kick him into the street, was the work of but a few moments—nor was the mistake explained till the next day, when the priest informed the inn-keeper what

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ACCIDENT, NOT FATAL.—The *Petersburg Express* states that a stupid-looking negro was driving a mule in a cart on Saturday, near the Richmond Depot, at Petersburg, Va., just as a freight train was backing in, when, in attempting to cross the track, the leading car struck the cart about midships, and dashed it, mule, driver and all, against an old garden fence, breaking it in and tumbling the whole into a heterogeneous mass in the enclosure. Strange to say, the boy and the mule escaped unhurt, the boy springing to his feet, rolling up the whites of his eyes, and asking, with fright on his countenance, "Who dat done dis here?"

LIBERAL.—A green-horn, from somewhere, standing carelessly upon the end of one of the East River piers, watching a Brooklyn ferry boat, accidentally lost his equilibrium, and found himself suddenly in the "damp." He however, soon clambered up again, and while blowing off the superfluous brine, he was asked by a bystander how he relished old Neptune's soup, to which he replied: "Wal, I hain't got much agin it; but all I have to say is that who-soever put the salt in warn't a bit stingy."

OULD.—An Irishman going to market, met a farmer with an owl. "Say, misther, what'll ye take for yer big-eyed turkey?" "It's an owl, ye booby," replied the astonished farmer. "Divil a bit do I keer whether it's ould or young—price the bird, ye spalpeen."

THE PRESENT YEAR.—The following facts, in relation to the year of our Lord 1854, were pointed out by a clerical friend of ours. The year begins and ends on the Sabbath; there are five months in the year that contain five Sabbaths; and there are fifty-three Sabbaths in the year. Such a coincidence will not occur again for twenty-eight years.—*Victoria Advocate.*—[The same "coincidence," as our Texas friend calls it, will occur in 1865, 1871, 1882, 1884, and 1899.]

SHARP.—A humorous fellow, subpoenaed as a witness on a trial for an assault, one of the counsel, who was notorious for brow-beating witnesses, asked him at what distance he was from the parties when the assault happened, he answered:

"Just four feet five inches and a half."

"How came you to be so exact, fellow?" said the counsel.

"Because I expected some fool or other would ask me, and so I measured it?"

ANECDOTE.—Not long since, Mrs. B., smelling smoke, ran up stairs to see from whence it came, and on going into a front room discovered her little "hopeful" standing on the hearth watching a bag of shavings burning in the fire-place.

"Did you do this, Eddy," said she.

"Yes ma'am," was the reply.

"Come with me, sir," was the stern reply.

She, taking him out of the room, brought the "strap" with her. He commenced to say—

"Mother, please whip me quick. I want to see the fire. Whip me quick, ma, whip me quick!"

FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION.—A good Catholic Irishman having been ordered by his priest to walk a number of miles with peas in his shoes, as a penance, wished to obey the injunction and yet not undergo any suffering, and accordingly boiled the peas.

DOGGEREL.—If we may believe the census, every person in the United States owns a horse; and every tenth a dog.—*Ex.*

If this is so, we'd thank the person who has our "horse" to bring it home immediately. We want it!—*Erie Observer.*

For the American Agriculturist.

A PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF DOMESTIC LABOR NECESSARY TO EVERY HOUSEKEEPER.

In our free America, where every man must rise or sink to his own proper level, it is particularly important that every woman should know how to look well to the ways of her household. Fortunes are easily made, and easily lost. The rich man of to-day is the beggar of to-morrow, and his daughters, accustomed to a life of luxury and idleness, must toil for their daily bread. The humble village maiden, reared amid the seclusions of country life, and perhaps under the pressure of the hard hand of poverty, may be one day called to preside in the Presidential mansion—or, if her husband is not called to receive this highest gift in the hands of the nation, he may represent his State in the halls of legislation. His house will be the resort of friends accustomed to the proprieties of life, and if it is found destitute of the comforts of a well-ordered home, he will be an object of commiseration.

No woman, in any position of society, can afford to lose the advantages which result from a thorough acquaintance with the art of house-keeping. She may not be obliged to perform its laborious duties with her own hands, but unless she knows the manner in which they should be done, she is unfit to direct others.

It has often seemed to me surpassingly strange, that a young lady, who expects to be married, and to be called upon to take charge of a house, should feel so little interest in learning how to acquit herself with honor in that sphere of life to which she looks forward as the consummation of her hopes, and the height of her ambition. I have no objection to young women's deeming the subject of matrimony of great importance, or of looking forward to it as desirable in their own cases. Our Heavenly Father made us to love the employments of home, and to regard one of our own with pleasant anticipations. "It is not good for man to be alone," neither is it good for women to pass through life unsustained by the strong arm of a husband. But if woman is to be married, she must prepare herself to be a help-meet for him with whom she unites herself in the closest and strongest of bonds. She is not to marry for position, or wealth, or for a dwelling where she is to be mistress—but because love has united two hearts in one, and she feels within her the power to be all that is necessary to the happiness of him who has chosen her to reign in his heart and home.

I know that many who are entirely ignorant of all household employments, when they first assume them, make efficient managers, and often acquire great wisdom in the mysteries of kitchen and pantry. But, I know it is at the expense of hours of anxiety, and grievous mortifications, and not unfrequently at the sacrifice of much health and strength. It is always distressing to feel that more is expected of us than we can perform, and especially, when we have voluntarily placed ourselves in circumstances which imply ability to fulfil the duties those circumstances may impose.

It will not do to depend on servants. They cannot feel the interest in your affairs which you should do yourself, and they are too often destitute of the judgment which would enable them to do well themselves. They should be

hands guided by your head, to work skillfully and economically. Few, whom you can employ, know how to make good bread. If you have the practical knowledge, which will enable you to tell them how much yeast to use, how stiff to make the batter, or to mold the bread, and how to determine when it is ready for the oven, they will soon learn, and you have not only provided for the health and comfort of your own family, but have taught them what will be of great importance to them in their future life.

A little actual showing will be more successful than days and weeks of fretting because the bread is always sour, or heavy, and you, poor sufferer, are too ignorant to know how to apply the remedy.

I can assure all aspirants for the honors and pleasures of an establishment of their own, that they will never find ignorance bliss, when they are monarchs of gridirons, dinner-pots, bread-boards, &c., and know not how to reduce them to submission. The old proverb says, "a hungry man is always a cross man," and I never found good nature emanate from poor bread, or from any thing else spoiled in the cooking.

ANNE HOPE.

Scrap-Book.**A FRIGHTENED WIFE.**

THE *Cincinnati Enquirer* relates a funny piece of hair dyeing business, in which the principle participant was a Cleveland.

A few days since a Benedict, whose silvery hair proclaimed him on the wrong side of fifty came to Cincinnati. Being a man of taste, as well as of means, he made the — House his residence. The morning after the arrival he visited the magnificent saloon of our friend A** F**, who observing that his customer's hair and whiskers wore a very wintry appearance, suggested the propriety of his getting them dyed. Now our hero not being addicted to vanity, at first objected, but A— swore that it was a shame such *silken locks* with a natural wavy curl, should be allowed to retain their frosty character, and the gentleman finally resigned his cranium to the hands of A—, who very speedily—by the help of C—t's cosmetic for changing red or gray hair to a beautiful brown or black—as the advertisement has it—transformed him from a rather antiquated specimen of a gentleman in the "sere and yellow leaf" to a juvenile-looking Adonis, of twenty-eight. The transformation was most gratifying to our hero, who being rather a good-looking fellow, felt proud of himself and accordingly displayed his handsome figure in the principle promenades of the city. His business concluded, he returned to his home in Cleveland, where he arrived late at night, and going straightway to his house, was admitted in the dark by his anxious spouse. Going to his apartment, he undressed himself, and without the formality of striking a light, got into bed, and in a short time was closely folded in the arms of his affectionate wife and Morpheus. The morning beams were dancing in diamond splendor upon the floor of the bed-chamber, when he was awakened by a terrific scream, and starting up he discovered his better-half rushing, very much terrified from the bed-room. Quick as thought he sprang from his bed and followed her, visions of madness floating through his imagination. At length she reached the parlor, and sinking upon a sofa, she fainted outright. By dint of sal volatile and other restoratives she was shortly revived, when gazing upon her husband, who was mournfully bending over her, she exclaimed that he was ruined, dishonored and undone.

"Be calm, dearest," said he soothingly.

At the sound of the voice she started, gave one piercing look, and as she recognized the well-known features, burst into tears, and sprang into his arms. It appears that upon waking, instead of the familiar "frosty pow" of her liege lord, she discovered a redundant quantity of dark brown hair and whiskers. This caused her alarm and flight from the marital couch. The lady, who is many years, the junior, is perfectly charmed with the alteration, and feels quite proud of her *old man*. Thus the adventure turned out happily at last.

A SNEEZING COURT.

THE *Cincinnati Columbian* must be held responsible for the following "sneezer:"

During the progress of the examination of Minkhouse and Leary, for an outrage upon an idiot girl, as reported elsewhere, some person or persons, not having a due sense of the awful majesty of the law or the dignity of the court, scattered a villainous mixture of snuff, Cayenne pepper, Baberry bark, and most probably a slight sprinkling of cowhage about the room. It happened at the time that the audience was extremely large, and of that mixed description that generally congregate about the purlieus of a Court of Justice. The insinuating dust soon began to take effect, a concert of sneezing mixed with coughing, first among the outsiders, made it impossible to understand one word from either judge, lawyer, witness, or prisoner.

"Silence!" shouted the marshal.

"Si-an-ci-chi-chee-lence," sneezed the deputy.

By this time the epidemic had extended to within the bar, and there was as much coughing and sneezing as ever was heard within the House of Representatives during a prosy speech of an unpopular orator.

"Open the-ugh-win-chee-chee-chee-dow; oh, Lord!" exclaimed the prosecuting attorney.

"I suggest-ah-chee-te-that they be chiz turned out," gasped another lawyer.

The judge, who by this time had coughed and sneezed, until his face was as red as the comb of a turkey cock, was struck by the idea, and a posse of officers being called from below, cleared the room of the unhappy multitude, who upon their egress into the street gave such a concerted diabolical sneeze that a couple of horses that were hitched outside, became scared, and breaking their bridles, scampered frantically away.

AIM HIGH.

It is said that when one of the ex-Presidents was a young man, and about leaving college, some of his classmates, who were settling their places for life, asked him:

"And what do you mean to be?"

"President of the United States," was the prompt reply.

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GETTING ALONG.

THERE are two ways of getting through the world. Some men have a knack of "getting along," while others "work their way." The man who "gets along" is always devising some expedient to shirk the primal curse—or rather blessing—of labor. He starts a "gift lottery," or exhibits a fat hog to the gazing populace at twelve and a half cents per head. He invents a quack medicine, warranted to cure "all the ills flesh is heir to," and gets a minister to endorse it; he advertises "five hundred recipes for making a fortune in less than no time," offering them to the gullible public for the extraordinary price of one dollar, post-paid; or he turns politician, and is rewarded with a consulship to the Feejee Islands. He is always changing the object of his pursuit, now running in one direction and now another, and this he calls "getting along!"

The man who "works his way in the world," chooses the business of life with careful reference to his tastes and capacities, and then steadily sticks to it. He becomes master of one string, and draws from it such melody as soothes him in the darkest hours. If he does not grow rich he becomes respected and honored. His perseverance is counted unto him as a virtue, and men say he is "one of the old standards." He sticks to his business, and his business sticks to him. What it brings him he knows how to value and enjoy, for he has earned it. He has his "ups and downs," but they are the only undulations which carry him steadily over the waves of life's ocean. With continued practise comes skill,—and that is always in demand. So he "works his way" upward, and is known as a rising man. But he does not go up like a rocket to come down like its stick. His progress is gradual, but sure, for he "works his way," he lays a good foundation for every upward step—develops his powers and is happy in their exercise. He is a truly devout man, for he "works his way," and all labor is worship in an inferior degree. He fulfils the object of his being, in accordance with the laws of the Creator, for all things in nature "work their way."

The man who "gets along" may get rich, but his life is always a failure—a mere make-shift. His riches may be admired, but he is seldom respected. Most often he does not attain wealth, and sometimes he "gets along" to the work-house. He who would not work for himself is at last obliged to work for others.

There is a knack of "getting along," but the true art of life consists in "working your way." Young man, concentrate your powers. Diffusion is the great evil of life. Become master of your business, and you are master of other men. For he who by application and perseverance acquires facility and aptitude, is always in demand, and is bound to succeed.—*German-town Telegraph.*

A DANDY lately appeared in Iowa with legs so attenuated that the authorities had him arrested because he had no "visible means of support."

A MAN may be great by chance, but never wise nor good without taking pains for it.

PRACTISED.—A friend having visited Curran one morning, and perceiving that he coughed with difficulty, told him so, on which Curran said—"It is strange that I should, for I have been practising all night."

MANNERS FOR THE MILLION.—Never give anybody the lie, however gross may be the falsehood he utters. To him who says the thing which is not, it will be a sufficient rebuke to answer, "That's a Nicholas."—*Punch.*

NOT A FANCY BALL.—"Did you ever go to a military ball?" asked a lisping maid of an old veteran of Jackson's army of 1815.

"No, my dear," growled the old soldier; "in those days I had a military ball come to me; and what d'y'e think? It took my legs off."

A DUN.—An exchange paper begins a forcible appeal to its delinquents by this touching sentence: "We must *dun* or we must be *done*."

LOCATION OF THE BRAINS.—People go according to their brains. If these lie in their head they study and read; if in the stomach, they eat; if in the heels, they dance.

MOSTLY TRUE.—When a man finds a great deal of fault with a newspaper which he never fails to read, it is a sign he never paid for it. People seldom pick flaws in their own property. Fact.

ONE OF THE SPECIES.—A "stick-up" sort of a genius entered a shop in Philadelphia, and turning up his nose at some apples in the window, exclaimed: "Are those apples fit for a hog to eat?" "I don't know; try them and see," was the instant reply of the shop-keeper.

SOMEBODY SAYS TRULY.—Somebody says that politeness is like an air-cushion—there may be nothing in it, but it eases our jolts wonderfully.

AN urchin, not quite three years old, said to his sister, while munching a piece of gingerbread—"Siss, take half ub dis cake to keep to afternoon, when I gets cross." This is nearly as good as the child that bellowed from the top of the stairs, "Ma, Hannah won't pacify me."

A RESURRECTIONIST.—A person looking at some skeletons the other day, asked a young doctor present, where he got them. He replied, "we raised them."

CURE FOR STUPIDITY.—"You are very stupid, Thomas," said a country teacher to a little boy, eight years old. "You are like a donkey, and what do they do to cure them of their stupidity?" "They feed them better and kick them less," said the arch little urchin.

OF AGE.—We heard a good joke once, of a party of young fellows who found fault with the butter on the boarding-house table.

"What is the matter with it?" asked the mistress.

"Just you ask it," said the boarder, "it is old enough to speak for itself."

A DRUNKEN man's nose is said to be a light-house; warning us to the little water that passes underneath.

SEVERITY overreaches its wise purpose; too tightly stretched the bow-string snaps.

LET thy discourse about God be renewed each day rather than thy meals.

He is more than great who instructs his offender whilst he forgives him.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with

No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good *rhyme* does not constitute good *poetry*; on the contrary, some of the best *poetry* we have ever seen does not "*rhyme*" at all, while some of the best *rhyme* contains not a single poetic sentiment.

For the American Agriculturist.

CROPS IN HARFORD COUNTY, MD.

THE crops in general, are finer than I have seen for many years; and I think if prices hold out the coming season, many of our farmers

will make a small fortune. The wheat crop in particular looks extraordinarily flourishing. Some of our farmers have had much of their corn cut up by the cut-worm, but that which is put in on a stubble looks very well. Crows and blackbirds being very scarce, some persons are cutting clover, which I think with timothy will make a fine yield, generally speaking. Oats look very well considering what a wet spring we have had with us. I think we shall have an abundant supply of fruit the coming season, such as apples, peaches, pears, etc.

June 7, 1854.

W. D. T.

For the American Agriculturist.

WILL THERE BE A GREAT DROUTH THE COMING SUMMER?

THE above caption is from yours of the 17th, to which you append very valuable remarks, and such as should have due impress upon all your readers. To which permit me to add, by giving facts as to this region, a few miles east of Vicksburg, or a mile or so south of a line from Vicksburg to Jackson.

We have more cold weather and later in the month of April, than I have notes of for 25 years. In reference to my note-book, I find "Ice on the 17th," "frost on 18th," "frost on 29th and 30th." "Ice said to be seen at Mr. Watson's. Thermometer 36° at Mr. Montgomery's." My thermometer being broken.

We have had more rain in May than I have seen, perhaps not in quantity, remembering the water which fell May 7th, 1840, but so much that plowing cannot be done without plowing in water. Since the 21st inclusive, we have had a copious rain—nine days of storm—a heavy washing rain. How far these rains extended I know not, but Big Black has sustained its height of water for fifteen days, and I have seen a strip of country 40 miles wide, east and west; have heard from a traveler who left here fifteen days since, and he had heavy rains at least to near Louisville, Ky.

The demand for corn now is great, price being 85 cents per bushel in Vicksburg, and 100 cents in the country; this, with wet weather and grass, will cause short crops, dry summer or not. Because, in this country, we neglect every thing when cotton needs cleaning, the short crop will cause an early resort to the growing crop, and corn growing here when April and May is wet, being very succulent, and withal apt to be grassy, is sure to fail under an ordinary drouth. Thus do I argue for short crop of corn.

I have heard from one planter, who has been following the plow forty-five years, so "he will have to turn out a part of his crop;" another, quite a pushing man, has already thrown out 100 acres; another, I am told, is about to give up that "Gen. Green" conquers; and every body I meet complains of grass and rain. Yet, if "a great drouth," our cotton which stood the frosts of April, is sure to give a large yield.

I planted some 20 acres more to corn this than last year, yet I set my figures at 1000 bushels less, but then ample for the plantation. I know no substitute to corn sown broad-cast; next in value millet, next oats. In your climate, oats may rank first. I have cut 36,000 lbs. of green corn per acre, (eighteen tons,) and 8000 lbs. (four tons) of cured millet per acre; oats at 25 bushels will do to sow here.

M. W. PHILIPS.

Edwards, Miss., May 30, 1854.

From the Mark Lane Express, Monday, May 22.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

FROM the general tenor of our remarks for some time past, it may have been gathered that we were not unprepared for the improvement which the tone of the Wheat trade has undergone within the last week or two, and though we do not anticipate any very important rise in quotations unless, unhappily, any thing should hereafter occur to give rise to uneasiness in regard to the growing crop, still we deem a further advance by no means improbable. The

upward movement has thus far not been aided by speculation, circumstances having been of a character to discourage investments.

The sowing season was so auspicious as to induce farmers to cultivate a greater breadth of land than usual with Wheat. The spring proved favorable; and up to the present period the reports from the agricultural districts have been, and continue to be, of a satisfactory nature; hence there is nothing, in reference to the probable result of the next harvest, to tempt merchants to meet the new crop with large stocks on hand. The increasing stringency of the Money Market is also against speculation; and, further, it may be added that the magnitude of the foreign supplies has had the effect of shaking the confidence of those who were of opinion that it would prove difficult to cover the deficiency in the produce of the last crop by importations from abroad. The present position of affairs appears, however, to warrant the supposition that the latter view was not ill-founded, inasmuch as it is now tolerably plain that the immense arrivals of foreign Breadstuffs have only sufficed to check an advance. Consumption has been so great, that by far the larger part of what has been received has melted away almost imperceptibly; and unless importations are continued on the same extensive scale, something like scarcity may yet overtake us before the new crop can, under the most favorable circumstances, be rendered available.

Markets.

REMARKS.—There has been quite a tumble in Flour since our last—a fall of at least \$1 per bbl. Corn has advanced 2 to 3 cts. per bushel. Pork has declined a trifle, while Beef has advanced.

Cotton is a little lower; no change in other Southern products.

The Weather is fine now for all kinds of crops. Grass is very abundant, and the Hay crop will be large. Wheat and Rye with a few exceptions are uncommonly promising. They have already begun to harvest these crops south of us. Corn, Potatoes, and other things are so backward we cannot yet speak of them with any degree of certainty. An unusual breadth of land is planted in all kinds of grain and root crops.

By the steamer Pacific we have news from Europe to the 31st May. The weather was very fine in Great Britain and on the continent, and the Wheat and other crops promising. This had a slightly depressing effect on the Corn market, and Wheat, Flour, &c., were a little lower.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, June 10, 1854.

Carter and Mercer Potatoes are worth \$4@4 25, per bbl.; Reds, \$3@3 25; Common, \$3; Bermuda, new, \$6 50; Beets, Turnips, Onions, Carrots, and Parsneps, \$3 per bbl.; Spinach, \$3; Green Peas, \$3 25@3 75; Radishes, 75c. @ \$1 per hundred bunches; Lettuce, \$2; Asparagus, \$14 @ \$16; Gooseberries, \$3 per bushel; Strawberries, \$3 50 @ \$6 per hundred baskets; \$9 @ \$12 per hundred bowls; Cucumbers, \$1 @ \$1 50 per doz.; Watermelons, 50c. @ 75c. per piece; Butter, 18 @ 21c. per lb.; Eggs, 14 @ 15c.; Cheese, 8 @ 11c.

There is not much change from last week. This has been essentially a strawberry week. For some remarks on these see article on first page, headed "Editor's Farm Notes." Watermelons begin to come.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, June 12, 1854.

THE great demand and consequent high prices of the past few weeks, have produced their legitimate effect upon the markets. An over supply has been rushed in, and just now buyers have it all their own way. The prices to-day are almost a fourth lower than one week ago. Drovers complain of not getting first cost for cattle, to say nothing of transportation, commission, and other expenses. The

number of cattle on the way here, will probably keep down the prices for a few weeks, and there will then be another rise. We think there is not a large supply in any part of the country, and that the price of beef as with every thing else, will continue pretty well up.

The quality of the cattle in market to-day is very good, there being comparatively few poor one. Some were very fine; one lot especially, of 224, owned by Mr. S. M. Baker, of Ohio; part of them were fed by himself. Mr. Gwin, also of Ohio, had some very superior cattle, and also Mr. Frank Ford, of Kentucky. The butchers put the price of beef rather higher than we quote.

Beeves are worth from 8 @ 10 cts. per pound.

Cows & calves, \$25 @ \$55
Sheep, \$3 @ \$8, mostly sheared now.
Lambs, \$2 50 @ \$3
Corn fed swine, 4 1/2 @ 5 cts. per pound.
Mast fed " 4c.
Veals, 4 @ 6c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLENBTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves, 3,065	3,065
Cows and Calves, 22	
Veals, 762	
Sheep, 764	
Swine, 138	

The Hudson River R. R., brought 1400 Beeves; Hudson River Boats, 220; Erie R. R., 990 beeves and 138 Swine; Harlem Railroad, 8 Beeves, 22 Cows and Calves, 762 Veals, and 764 Sheep. Beeves from New-York State number 220; Ohio, by cars, 1024; on foot, 493; Kentucky, 408; Illinois, 723; Virginia, 91; and Iowa, 98.

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves, 50	
Veals, 210	
Cows and Calves, 35	
Sheep, woolled, 500	
Sheep, sheared, 1,500	
Lambs, 500	

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 167	
Sheep, 2987	
Cows, 100	

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 50	
Cows, 125	

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.
Pot, 1st sort, 1853..... \$ 100 lbs. 5 87 1/2 @ 6 06
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852..... 5 62 1/2 @ —

Beeswax.
American Yellow..... \$ lb. — 29 @ 30

Bristles.
American, Gray and White..... — 40 @ — 45

Coal.
Liverpool Orrel..... \$ chaldron, 10 50 @ 11 —
Scotch..... — @ —
Sidney..... 7 75 @ 50
Pictou..... 8 50 @ —
Anthracite..... \$ 2,000 lb. 6 — @ 6 50

Cotton.
Upland. Florida. Mobile. N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary..... 8 8 8 8
Middling..... 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2
Middling Fair, 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 11
Fair..... 11 11 1/2 11 1/2 12 1/2

Cotton Bagging.
Gunny Cloth..... \$ yard, — 12 1/2 @ 13 —
American Kentucky..... — @ —
Dundee..... — @ —

Coffee.
Java, White..... \$ lb. — 14 @ — 14 1/2
Mocha..... — 13 1/2 @ — 14
Brazil..... — 10 1/2 @ — 12
Maracaibo..... — 12 @ — 12 1/2
St. Domingo (cast)..... — 9 1/2 @ — 10 1/2

Cordage.
Bale Rope..... \$ lb. — 7 @ — 10
Boit Rope..... — @ — 20

Corks.
Velvet, Quarts..... \$ gro. — 35 @ — 45
Velvet, Pints..... — 30 @ — 25
Phials..... — 4 @ — 16

Flax.
Jersey..... \$ lb. — 8 @ — 9

Feathers.
Live Geese, prime..... \$ lb. — 47 @ — 49

Hair.
Rio Grande, Mixed..... \$ lb. — 23 @ — 23 1/2
Buenos Ayres, Mixed..... — 21 @ — 23

Hay, for shipping:
North River, in bales..... \$ 100 lbs. — 87 1/2 @ — 90

Hops.			
1853.....	lb. — 40	@ — 44	
1852.....	— 38	@ — 40	
Lime.			
Rockland, Common.....	bbl. —	@ 1 13	
Lumber.			
	WHOLESALE PRICES.		
Timber, White Pine.....	cubic ft. — 18	@ — 23	
Timber, Oak.....	— 25	@ — 30	
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	— 35	@ — 38	
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	(by cargo) — 18	@ — 22	
	YARD SELLING PRICES.		
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	M. ft. 80 —	@ 40 —	
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	— 17	@ 18 75	
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	— 20	@ 25 —	
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50	@ 40 —	
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	— 30	@ 35 —	
Boards, North River, Box.....	— 16	@ 17 —	
Boards, Albany Pine.....	— 16	@ 22 50	
Boards, City Worked.....	— 22	@ 24 —	
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	— 25	@ —	
Plank, do. narrow, clear flooring.....	— 25	@ —	
Plank, Albany Pine.....	— 26	@ — 32	
Plank, City Worked.....	— 26	@ — 32	
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	— 18	@ — 20	
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	— 22	@ 24 50	
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	bunch. — 2	@ 3 25	
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	— 2	@ 3 —	
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	M. 24 —	@ 28 —	
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	— 19	@ 21 —	
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	— 17	@ 18 —	
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	— 32	@ —	
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	— 16	@ —	
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	— 16	@ —	
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	— 22	@ —	
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	— 65	@ —	
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.....	— 52	@ —	
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.....	— 40	@ —	
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.....	— 38	@ 35 —	
Heading, White Oak.....	— 60	@ —	
Molasses.			
New-Orleans.....	gall. — 27	@ —	
Porto Rico.....	— 23	@ — 30	
Cuba Muscovado.....	— 25	@ — 27	
Trinidad Cuba.....	— 25	@ — 27	
Cardenas, &c.....	— 23 1/2	@ — 24 —	
Nails.			
Cut, 4d @ 60d.....	lb. — 4 1/2	@ — 5 —	
Wrought, 6d @ 20d.....	—	@ —	
Naval Stores.			
Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	280 lb. —	@ 5 75	
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	—	@ 5 50	
Tar.....	bbl. 3 —	@ 3 50	
Pitch, City.....	— 2 75	@ —	
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 75	@ 1 97 1/2	
Resin, White.....	280 lb. 2 50	@ 4 75	
Spirits Turpentine.....	gall. — 66	@ — 68	
Oil Cake.			
Thin Oblong, City.....	ton. —	@ —	
Thick, Round, Country.....	—	@ 28 —	
Thin Oblong Country.....	—	@ 33 —	
Provisions.			
Beef, Mess, Country.....	bbl. 9 50	@ 12 50	
Beef, Prime, Country.....	— 6 50	@ 7 25	
Beef, Mess, City.....	— 13 50	@ 14 —	
Beef, Mess, extra.....	— 15 50	@ 16 50	
Beef, Prime, City.....	— 7 25	@ 8 —	
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon.....	—	@ 14 —	
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	tee. 15 25	@ —	
Pork, Mess, Western.....	bbl. 14 37	@ 14 50	
Pork, Prime, Western.....	— 12 50	@ —	
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	— 14 88	@ 16 —	
Pork, Clear, Western.....	—	@ 16 50	
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	lb. — 10 1/2	@ 9 —	
Hams, Pickled.....	— 8 1/2	@ 9 —	
Hams, Dry Salted.....	— 6 1/2	@ 8 —	
Shoulders, Pickled.....	— 6 1/2	@ 8 —	
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	— 6 1/2	@ 8 —	
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	bbl. 13 —	@ 16 50	
Beef, Smoked.....	lb. — 9	@ 9 1/2	
Butter, Orange County.....	— 22	@ 24 —	
Butter, Ohio.....	— 12	@ 15 —	
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	— 20	@ 25 —	
Butter, Canada.....	— 12	@ 15 —	
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	—	@ —	
Cheese, fair to prime.....	— 10	@ 12 —	
Plaster Paris.			
Blue Nova Scotia.....	ton. 3 50	@ 3 75	
White Nova Scotia.....	— 3 50	@ 3 62 1/2	
Salt.			
Refined.....	— 6 1/2	@ 8 —	
Crude, East India.....	— 7	@ 7 1/2	
Nitrate Soda.....	— 5	@ 5 1/2	
Seeds.			
Clover.....	lb. — 7	@ — 9	
Timothy, Mowed.....	tee. 14 —	@ 17 —	
Timothy, Reaped.....	— 17	@ 20 —	
Flax, American, Rough.....	bush. —	@ —	
Linseed, Calcutta.....	—	@ —	
Salt.			
Turks Island.....	bush. —	@ — 48	
St. Martin's.....	—	@ —	
Liverpool, Ground.....	sack, 1 10	@ 1 12 1/2	
Liverpool, Fine.....	— 1 45	@ 1 50	
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	— 1 72 1/2	@ 1 75	
Sugar.			
St. Croix.....	lb. —	@ —	
New-Orleans.....	— 4	@ 6 1/2	
Cuba Muscovado.....	— 4 1/2	@ 6 —	
Porto Rico.....	— 4 1/2	@ 6 1/2	
Havana, White.....	— 7 1/2	@ 8 —	
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	— 5	@ 7 1/2	
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Leaf.....	— 9 1/2	@ —	
do. do. do. Crushed.....	— 9 1/2	@ —	
do. do. do. Ground.....	— 8 1/2	@ —	
do. (A) Crushed.....	— 9	@ —	

Tallow.

American, Prime..... lb. — 11 1/2 @ — 12 1/2

Tobacco.

Virginia..... lb. — @ —
 Kentucky..... 7 @ — 10
 Mason County..... 6 1/2 @ — 11
 Maryland..... — @ —
 St. Domingo..... 12 @ — 18
 Cuba..... 18 1/2 @ — 23 1/2
 Yara..... 40 @ — 45
 Havana, Fillers and Wrappers..... 25 @ — 1
 Florida Wrappers..... 15 @ — 60
 Connecticut Seed Leaf..... 6 @ — 20
 Pennsylvania Seed Leaf..... 5 1/2 @ — 15

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleeced..... lb. — 50 @ — 55
 American, Full-blood Merino..... 46 @ — 48
 American 1/2 and 3/4 Merino..... 42 @ — 45
 American, Native and 1/2 Merino..... 36 1/2 @ — 38
 Extra, Pulled..... 42 @ — 48
 Superfine, Pulled..... 39 @ — 41
 No. 1, Pulled..... 33 @ — 37

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 "The author exposes the fearful, damning, workings and influence of the rum traffic, and points out the only remedy."—*Literary Standard*.
 C. SHEPARD & CO. Publishers, 152 Fulton-st.
 Sent by mail free of Postage. For sale, by booksellers generally. 39-43.

SALE OF STOCK.

SECOND GREAT ANNUAL SALE OF DURHAM AND Dairy Stock, in Westchester County, N. Y., by JAMES M. MILLER, on the farm of JAMES BATHGATE, Esq., one mile from Fordham, and 14 miles from the City Hall, New-York City, by the Harlem Railroad, cars running hourly, will take place on Thursday, June 22d, 1854, at 12 o'clock M.

Having been solicited by numerous Cattle-breeders, as before, in my native County of Westchester, to get up a sale in which all may participate to any desired extent, whether wishing to sell one or more animals, and my old friend JAMES BATHGATE, having again kindly consented to give the use of his capacious premises upon which to make the sale, I have made the above announcement, and now invite all persons having high-bred and grade Cattle for sale, either in this or adjoining States, to participate in the advantages offered.

The name and full description of Animals intended for sale, with the owner's name and residence, must be sent to my Office, No. 81 Maiden Lane, New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next, to be inserted in the Catalogue, which will be ready for delivery on the 6th June; and the Cattle must be on the ground before 10 o'clock on the day of sale, or earlier, if possible, which will commence precisely at 12 o'clock, rain or shine.

The charge for selling, including all charge for Advertising, Catalogue, Commission, &c., will be Five Dollars per head, except when special bargains are made for calves or low-priced animals.

None but cattle of well-known breeds, of established character, will be received, and every animal offered must be sold without reserve.
 JAMES M. MILLER.
 No. 81 Maiden Lane.
 37-40.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:

Pat Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c.
 Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.

Smut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.
 Hay and Cotton Presses—Bullock's progressive power-presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace—1st. The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gearing, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d. The Bogardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one or two horses.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES.—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, MADE EXPRESSLY for the California and Oregon Markets.
 DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS AND SIZES.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.—A newly-patented machine, will harvest 10 or 12 acres per day with one horse.

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THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS COMBINED.—OF Three Sizes and Prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS.—Nos. 10 1/4, 11 1/4, 12 1/4, 13 1/4, 14 1/4, 15 1/4, 16 1/4, 17 1/4, 18 1/4, 19 1/4, 20 1/4, 21 1/4, 22 1/4, 23 1/4, 24 1/4, 25 1/4, 26 1/4, 27 1/4, 28 1/4, 29 1/4, 30 1/4, 31 1/4, 32 1/4, 33 1/4, 34 1/4, 35 1/4, 36 1/4, 37 1/4, 38 1/4, 39 1/4, 40 1/4, 41 1/4, 42 1/4, 43 1/4, 44 1/4, 45 1/4, 46 1/4, 47 1/4, 48 1/4, 49 1/4, 50 1/4, 51 1/4, 52 1/4, 53 1/4, 54 1/4, 55 1/4, 56 1/4, 57 1/4, 58 1/4, 59 1/4, 60 1/4, 61 1/4, 62 1/4, 63 1/4, 64 1/4, 65 1/4, 66 1/4, 67 1/4, 68 1/4, 69 1/4, 70 1/4, 71 1/4, 72 1/4, 73 1/4, 74 1/4, 75 1/4, 76 1/4, 77 1/4, 78 1/4, 79 1/4, 80 1/4, 81 1/4, 82 1/4, 83 1/4, 84 1/4, 85 1/4, 86 1/4, 87 1/4, 88 1/4, 89 1/4, 90 1/4, 91 1/4, 92 1/4, 93 1/4, 94 1/4, 95 1/4, 96 1/4, 97 1/4, 98 1/4, 99 1/4, 100 1/4.

CORN-SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW, AND STALK-CUTTERS, of all sizes.
 Fanning-Mills, &c., of all sizes.
 R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.
 R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N. Y.

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VISITORS TO NEW-YORK CITY WILL FIND a pleasant stopping place at SAVERY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 14 Beekman street, near the park. Neat rooms with clean beds, at 35 to 50 cents per day. Meals furnished in the Dining-Saloon or in rooms, and a reasonable charge only made for dishes ordered. 37-47

WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, manufactured at Watertown, Conn. Office and Warerooms, at 343 Broadway, N. Y.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with that increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being exclusively our own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following:

1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be kept in the most perfect order.

2. The perfect manner with which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloths.

3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.

4. The little power required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvass bags, and the heavier kinds of cloths.

An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office, 343 Broadway. 37-49.

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M. & J. H. BUCK & CO.'S MACHINE WORKS, LEBA-NOX, N. H. Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c., &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as single and double planing, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with relishing cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing machine, with the addition of a side cutter, with which the top edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang saw-mills, flouring and corn mills, hand and power hoisting machines for storehouses, shafting, hangers, pulleys, and mill gearings of all patterns.

MARTIN BUCK,
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 S. B. Schenck, 163
 Greenwich st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine st.; Lawrence
 Machine shop, 51 Broad st., and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard &
 Wilson, 60 Beaver st.; Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace. [36-47]

AGENTS.—R. L. Allen, 189 & 191 Water st.; S. B. Schenck, 163 Greenwich st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine st.; Lawrence Machine shop, 51 Broad st., and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver st.; Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace. [36-47]

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE.

ALSO VARIOUS REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, combining all the latest improvements.
 NEW-YORK AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE & SEED STORE, 189 and 191 Water Street.
 R. L. ALLEN.
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POTATO.—EXCELSIOR, EARLY JUNE, ASH LEAF KIDNEY Mercer, British Whites.

SPRING WHEAT.—Black Sea Spring, Tea Spring, Golden Drop, China Pea.

SWED OATS, very superior.—French Oats, Poland Oats, Potato Oats.

BARLEY.—Two and Four Rowed.

GRASS SEEDS.—Ray Grass, Sweet Vernal, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Red Top, Blue Grass, Lucern, White Clover, Red Clover. [29-47] R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water street.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet for 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents. 12-47. R. L. ALLEN, 187 and 191 Water st.

PORTABLE FORGES AND BELLOWES.

QUEEN'S PATENT THE BEST Forge in the market for Blacksmith's work, Boiler Makers, Mining, Quarrying, Shipping, Plantations, Contractors on Railroads and Public Works, Copper Smiths, Gas Fitters, &c., &c. Also an improved PORTABLE MELTING FURNACE for Jewellers, Dentists, Chemists, &c., both of which are constructed with sliding doors to protect the fire from wind and rain when used out of doors, and for perfect safety and free escape of smoke indoors. They are compact for shipping. Circulars, with particulars and prices, will be forwarded upon application.

Cast Iron Columns for buildings constantly on hand. The above forge has been awarded three Silver Medals by the American Institute, New-York, and the highest premium (Diplomas and Bronze Medals) at all other Fairs wherever exhibited. FREDERICK P. FLAGLER.

31 57 Sole Manufacturer, 210 Water st., N. Y.

31 57

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A GENERAL LIST OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, imported and raised for R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

PEAS.—Early May, Prince Albert, Early Warwick, Early Washington or June, Early Frame or June, Early Charlton, Early Emperor, Bishops Early Dwarf, Dwarf Sugar, Dwarf Blue Imperial, Blue Prussian, Fairhead's Champion of England, Large White Marrowfat, Black Eyed Marrowfat, and all of Knight's different varieties.

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BEANS.—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Refugee or One Thousand to One, Dutch Case Knife, Large Lima, Horticultural Cranberry, Scarlet Runner, White Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticultural, Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup.

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Egg Plant.—Long Purple, and White.

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CARROTS.—Long Orange, White Belgian, Early Horn, Large Altringham.

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CABBAGE.—Early York or June, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Flat Battersea, Large French Oxheart, Large York, Comstock's Prem. Flat Dutch, Large Drumhead Winter, Large Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or American, True Green Glazed, Fine Drumhead Savoy, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Wakefield, Charwood's Prem. Flat Dutch.

RHUBARB.—Early Tobolsk, Myatt's Scarlet, Victoria. Also, WHITE BLACKBERRIES, a new and choice variety. Also, RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS ROOTS, fresh and of fine growth.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS. 29-31

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ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

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- X. The Hog—its Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.
- XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c. Price 25 cents.
- XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.
- XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.
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RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

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FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SWINE now owned by SAMUEL LOVE, consisting of Berkshire, Lincolnshire, and Suffolk breeds of all sizes. This stock is worthy the attention of Farmers and others, who wish to procure the above breeds. The above swine have a good reputation, and have received the principal prizes at the exhibitions of the American Institute.

Gentlemen living at a distance can have them boxed and shipped from New-York.

Refer to A. B. ALLEN, editor of this paper, or to the Managers of the American Institute.

Letters addressed to A. B. Allen, will meet with immediate attention.

33-40 Corner of 53d Street and 6th Avenue, New-York.

SCARIFIERS FOR OLD MEADOWS—AN INVALUABLE machine for rousing moss and the old fog from hide-bound meadows and renovating their grasses. To be drawn by one or more horses. [31-41] R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water street.

GENUINE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURING at his works in MIDDLETOWN, CONN., SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which he warrants free from any adulteration, and equal, if not superior to any in the market. It is made of bones prepared in the most approved manner, put up in substantial bags for transportation, and is furnished promptly to order, or at the works.

He also manufactures and has constantly on hand for the market, BONE DUST of a superior quality.

These fertilizers have been thoroughly tested by careful and experienced agriculturists in this vicinity, and have given general satisfaction.

ANDREW COE, Middletown, Ct. March 13, 1854. [39-40]

TREES AND PLANTS—PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar street, or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp.

THE AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN DIRECTORY.—Containing practical directions for the culture of plants in the Flower Garden, Hot House, Green House, Rooms or Parlor windows, for every month in the year; a description of the plants most desirable in each; the nature of the soil and situation best adapted to their growth; the proper season for transplanting, &c., &c., with instructions for erecting a Hot House, Green House and laying out a Flower Garden—the whole adapted to either large or small gardens, with instructions for preparing the soil, propagating, planting, pruning, training and fruiting the Grape Vine, with descriptions of the best sorts for cultivating in the open air. By Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Seed Grower. Price, \$1.25.

Everybody His Own Flower Gardener. 25

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Brown's Field Book of Manures, \$1.25. Sent free of postage.

Orders for any of the above books will be filled at the prices named, and if required, will be sent by mail, post paid, by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st. 31-3f

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HEDGE, LONG-HANDLE AND SLIDING PRUNING SHEARS; Budding and Grafting Knives; Pruning Hoes, etc., saws and knives; pruning, vine and flower scissors; bill and Milton hoes; lawn and garden rakes; garden scufflers, hoes of great variety, shovels and spades; hand engines, which throw water forty feet or more, syringes and water pots; grafting cutters, tree scrapers, and caterpillar brushes; transplanting crowls, rees; hand plow and cultivator, very useful to work between rows of vegetables, together with a large assortment of other implements too numerous to mention. [31-41] R. L. ALLEN, 187 and 191 Water-st.

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Fachul teachers are provided for English branches usually required; also Drawing and Painting. French, Latin, and Spanish under a native teacher.

Vocal and instrumental music by an accomplished player, whose time and attention has been for years devoted exclusively to this object.

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Persons wishing to send their daughters from home, would do well to visit this Institution before deciding. 27-4f

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It is composed of crushed or ground bones, decomposed by the addition of about one fifth their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with water, to which is added a due proportion of guano and sulphate of ammonia. The latter is the active and one of the most efficient agents in the best Peruvian Guano.

It is suited to any soil in which there is not already a full supply of the phosphates, which is seldom the case. All crops are benefited by its application.

For sale in large or small quantities, in bags of 150 lbs. each. No charge for packages. All bags will be branded "C. B. De Burgh, No. 1 Superphosphate of Lime."

PERUVIAN GUANO OF BEST QUALITY.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, of various sorts, fresh home grown and imported.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—weekly, \$1 per volume—two volumes a year.

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THE TRUE MUSQUIT GRASS, GROWN BY A CAREFUL Georgia Planter. This has proved the most sure and valuable grass for stock yet cultivated at the South, and is invaluable to the planter. For sale by RICHARD PETERS, Atlanta, Ga., R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water St., N.Y.

GARDENER FOR THE GREEN-HOUSE AND GRAPE House.—Wanted a Gardener as above, who is experienced in the management of the Green and Grape-House in the United States. None need apply except fully qualified. 22-4f A. B. ALLEN, 189 Water st.

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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. The best season for transplanting is after Oct. 10. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. 8-59

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NEW-BEDFORD, MASS., ANTHONY & McCAFFEE, PRO PRIETORS, Successors to Henry H. Crapo, would invite the public to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Rose Bushes, &c., Evergreens, Balsam Fir, American and Chinese Arbor Vitae, Cedrus Deodora, Cryptomeria Japonica, Norway Spruce, New Trees, Tree Box, &c., an extensive assortment of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Apricot Trees.

The stock of Pear Trees is very large, both on Pear and Portugal Quince Stocks, embracing every thing worthy of cultivation. All our Pear Trees are propagated and grown by ourselves, and

WARRANTED TRUE TO NAME.

The soil, climate, &c., of this locality being so favorable to the Pear, our trees are unrivalled for HEALTH, vigor of growth, &c.

They are all free from that destructive malady

THE PEAR BLIGHT.

which has never existed in this locality.

Prices low, and a liberal discount to the trade.

New-Bedford, Jan. 1st, 1854. 17-68

IRON AND STEEL—SANDERSON BROTHERS & CO. Sheffield, warranted Cast Steel.

New-York, E. F. Sanderson, 16 Cliff street.

Boston, J. B. Taft, 21 Doane street.

Philadelphia, E. Frith, 43 Commerce street.

New-Orleans, A. Robb, 24 Bank Place. 2-43

CONCKLIN & HUGG, LIVELY STABLES, NOS. 63 & 65 Twenty-fourth street, between Lexington and Third Avenue, office on Twenty-fourth street, New-York.—Coaches, Light Wagons, and Horses to let on most reasonable terms. Horses kept by the day, week, or month. 1-40

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